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The Bombay Chronicle

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14

VOL. XIX NO. 116 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY, 19, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TORY PLOT AGAINST INDIA EXPOSED

REFER TO HAGUE COURT.

—:o:—

Proposed Austro-German Customs Union.

LEAGUE COUNCIL ACCEPTS MR. HENDERSON'S MOTION.

LONDON, May 18.

On the ground that the judicial aspect of the affair was one which particularly concerned the Council at present, Mr. Henderson, at the opening meeting of League Council, moved that the protocol for the establishment of an Austro-German Customs Union should be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion whether the regime established between Germany and Austria on the basis and within the limits of the principles of the protocol of 19th March 1931 would be compatible with Article 48 of the treaty of St. Germain and Article One of the Protocol of Geneva of 4th October 1922. The Court will be asked o treat matter as urgent.

Dr. Schober, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, speaking in English unreservedly supported Mr. Henderson's proposals while strongly maintaining the legality of Austria's action.

M. Briand supported Mr. Henderson's proposals.

Replying to Mr. Henderson Dr. Schober gave the assurance that Austria would not proceed with the proposed Union until the Court had decided and the League had discussed the decision.

Dr. Curtius and Grandi strongly supported Mr. Henderson's proposal.

The Council adjourned till May 19 when the proposal will be voted upon.—Reuter.

(Earlier News see page 12)

BAIL APPLICATION OF MEERUT ACCUSED

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Mr. Justice Kendall has admitted the bail applications of 13 accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case moved by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law. The Government Advocate mentioned that some other accused had applied for bail through the Sessions Judge their applications should be heard together. The Court has fixed the 25th May for the disposal of all applications to enable Mr. Kemp, Special Counsel to attend.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, May 18.

It is notified that the Frontier Regulations Committee which will shortly assemble in Peshawar will consist of Mr. Justice Nizamatullah President and Major A. E. B. Parsons, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida. Mian Shah Nawas M.L.A., Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmad, M.L.A. Rai Sahib Mehr Chand Khanna, Rai Sahib Hukam Chand, Mian Muhmmad Jan-Khan, and possibly two other members.

Terms of reference will be.—

(1) To examine the body of law contained in five regulations cited below and its relations to conditions prevailing in the North West Frontier Province.

(2) To investigate the administration of the five regulations in the settled districts of the North West Frontier Province and in particular the administration of the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901.

(3) To recommend how far it is expedient to retain, modify and reveal (or in the case of the North West Frontier Security Regulation, 1922, to reenact) the provisions of the five regulations with due regard to the public interests of the North West Frontier Province and of India as a whole.

ORDINANCE FOR BURMA.

A Gazette Extraordinary has been issued extending to the districts of Henzada in Burma the Burma Rebellion (Trials) Ordinance.—A. P.

NAINI GOVERNMENT HOUSE OFFERED TO MAHATMA

—:o:—

Crowds Of Hillmen Gather To Pay Homage

VICEREGAL GUARDS LEAVE THEIR BAYONETS AS APOSTLE OF PEACE ENTERS AND BOW WITH FOLDED HANDS.

NAINITAL, May 18.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this afternoon accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Deodas Gandhi, his son and Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mirabai and six others. He came by local train from Bareilly and got down at Laikua. From there he motored to Takula, a village about five miles from Naini Tal. He is staying at Takula with Lala Govind Lal Sah, late proprietor of Govin and Co., General Merchants of Naini Tal.

Arrangements for the reception were originally made at Kathgodam but as the train stops for over an hour at Laikua, Mahatma Gandhi and his party alighted at Laikua and from there motored to Takula. He was received at Laikua by Pandit Gobind Ballab Pant Lala Govin Lal Sah the host, Mr Parshotam Das Tandon of Allahabad and a few others.

To-day, being Monday, is Gandhiji's day of silence and nothing definite is known about his future programme in Naini Tal. He might stay here for five days.

U. P GOVERNOR'S OFFER DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, had extended an invitation to Gandhiji to stay at Government House during his sojourn in Naini Tal. While thanking the Governor for kind offer of hospitality he declined it. Other invitations were also sent by Sir Girja Shanker, a mill-owner of Gujerat and Mr. M. H. Kidwai of Gadia. The news of Gandhiji's arrival had been well advertised by the local Congress Committee.

HILL-MEN'S HOMAGE TO GANDHIJI.

Hundreds of hill-folk both men and women clad in Khaddar from Nainital and the neighbouring areas came to greet him. Volunteers of the Naini Tal Congress Committee with flags, and women and children lined both sides of the road and greeted Gandhiji who acknowledged their greetings with his usual smile. Gandhiji was given ovation as the car stopped near Takula where a large crowd of women had taken up positions to pay him homage.

The Governor is away at Cawnpore and is expected to return to-morrow in the afternoon. The interview with the Governor will probably take place the next day.—A. P.

Miracle At Viceregal Lodge As Mahatma Enters

GUARDS LEAVE THEIR BAYONETS & BOW WITH FOLDED HANDS.

SIMLA, May 15.

Mahatmaji left his residence exactly at 3-45 on foot, accompanied by a few friends on a private route to avoid the crowd. Despite the greatest precaution to keep the route secret crowds collected all along the way, specially near Gorton Castle, the Viceregal Lodge and Cecil hotel. The Viceregal Guard had, for the first time, left their bayonets and bowed with folded hands to the Mahatma when he passed them. Due to the fact that Mahatmaji had to walk to see Mr. Emerson this morning he again walked quite fast to the Lodge. It had been calculated beforehand that Mahatmaji would take an hour and a quarter in walking three miles and a little more to the Viceregal Lodge but to the surprise of his companions Mahatmaji did the distance in forty minutes and had to stop near the Viceregal Lodge to avoid reaching much ahead of the time.

LACK OF COURTESY.

Even though Mahatmaji stood the walk cheerfully and showed no signs of fatigue, Simla is resenting strongly the lack of Viceregal and Government courtesy in not allowing him to go in a car, considering that ordinary officers visiting Simla have been allowed the use of the Viceregal car, and sometimes, on the marriage occasion of higher officials the bridegroom and bride are allowed to come to church for wedding in a car.

Mahatmaji was at the Viceregal Lodge for exactly one hour, after which Pandit Malaviya was granted an interview.

Mahatmaji was surrounded with press correspondents and a large crowd that had been patiently waiting.

Mahatma Gandhi then went to "Retreat", the residence of Sir Fazl Hussain for a pre-arranged interview. Sir Fazl greeted him with a Fez cap, while all ladies of Sir Fazl's house, who had been anxiously awaiting his arrival watched Mahatmaji from the porcho Mahatmaji had about 45 minutes interview with Sir Fazl and then walked up again to his residence.

The weather, which had been inclement till 3, became suddenly clear and pleasant.

"SATISFIED."

While it is not known as to the numerors things Mahatmaji talked with both Sir Fazl and the Viceroy it appears Mahatmaji was satisfied with his interview with the Viceroy. The interview was not intended to discuss any particular matter, but it is believed that Mahatmaji, and Lord Willingdon exchanged views on the Truce and talked of each others difficulties, each assuring the other that every thing would be done to surmount the difficulties and continue the truce spirit.

Discussions with Sir Fazl Hussain were believed to have also related to communal matters as well as to action taken against Educational institutions as well as against some teachers and students during the Civil Disobedience movement: also matters relating to trouble regarding revenue in certain areas. The nature of the conversation is, however, confidential and this may be considered more in the nature of a general speculation.—"Hindustan Times."

U. P. Governor To Meet Mahatma At Naini To-day

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, May 18.

His Excellency the Governor granted some more interviews after lunch, and had tea with the Collector. He is dining with Col. Menzies and leaving to-night for Naini Tal where he will meet Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow.—A. P.

—:o:—

DELAY IN CALLING SECONL R. T. CONFERENCE

Hope Of Getting Into Saddle.

MAHATMA ACCUSED OF BREACH OF DELHI TRUCE

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Quite an interesting light thrown on the delay in announcing the date of the R. T. Conference by a special cable of the "Hindu" which says that while orthodox section of the Conservatives want speedy resumption of the R. T. Conference a section of the Tories would welcome the delay in the hope of early change of Government as they believe that a firmer stand would then be made against the Congress demands. It would appear the Conservative party leaders are manoeuvering for that end despite Lord Irwin's advice.

TORY OUTBURST AGAINST MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Accused Of Not Keeping The Delhi Truce.

LONDON, May 18.

The attitude of Mahatma Gandhi towards constitutional safeguards agreed to by the Round Table Conference in London was the subject of questions in the House of Commons, the questioners asserting that the recent statement made by Mahatma Gandhi were completely contrary to the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and urging that it should be made clear to Gandhiji before he started for England that safeguards were essential condition to Parliament's consideration of any Federal scheme of Government for India.

Mr. Benn in reply pointed out that the paragrah two of the published results of Irwin-Gandhi conversations showed that the constitutional discussions would be resumed on the scheme outlined by the Round Table Conference and it explicitly recognised that safeguards were essential part of this scheme.—Reuter.

WOMEN DELEGATES FOR R. T. C.

Mrs. B. Nehru's Deputation.

LONDON, May 15.

Next Wednesday Mrs. Brijlal Nehru will lead a deputation to the India Office to urge for the representation of the Women's Indian Association at the forthcoming Round Table Conference.

Lord Snell, on behalf of Mr. Benn, has agreed to receive the deputation which is being supported by several British women's organisations.

Mrs. Nehru is proceeding on Wednesday to Belgium on a week's lecturing tour, the subject of her lectures being Indian Women.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

To Meet Early In June

SIMLA, May 15.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that the Working Committee of the Congress will meet in the beginning of June soon after leaders' Conference. This meeting is considered to be momentous, since in the light of Muslim decisions and developments in connection with the Truce, it will have to decide on Mahatmaji's participation in the Round Table Conference.

ELECTIONS CASUALTIES IN EGYPT

—:o:—

6 Persons Wounded

TROOPS OPEN FIRE ON CROWD.

LONDON, May 15.

Cairo.—The elections end today. Troops were obliged to fire on a crowd in a village near Mitgamr and six persons were wounded.—Reuter.

BOMB THROWERS BUSY AT LISBON.

LONDON, May 18.

Madrid.—The bomb-throwers are busy in several districts of Lisbon. Eleven persons were injured on the occasion of demonstrations in support of the Dictatorship. Very serious outrage threw into panic a huge crowd attending open air meeting in the centre of Lisbon.—Reuter.

Roubaix Textile Workers Down Tools

100,000 PERSONS IDLE

LONDON, May 16.

Roubaix.—The order of Textile and General Workers Union has to strike to-day has been obyed by 100,000 out of 150,000. The majority of Belgian employers are still working.—Reuter.

CHANDERNAGORE RAID.

—:o:—

Judicial Inquiry Demand.

PETITION FOR SPECIAL BENCH

An application was made before the Chief Justice this morning under Clause Twenty-one of Letters Patent for the constitution of a Special Bench to entertain the application of Sasadhar Acharya and his wife Suhashini Devi for judicil enquiry against Sir Charles Tegart, former Police Commissioner, and other British officers in connexion with the Chandernagore raid on September 2 last, when certain alleged absconders of the Chittagong armoury raid case were arrested.

Presenting his petition on behalf of the complainants, Mr. Jitendra Chandra Banerji, submitted that in dismissing the application of the complainants against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing to issue process against Sir Charles Tegart and others Mr. Justice Lord-Williams and Sir Justice S. K. Ghose presiding over the Criminal Appellate side of the bench directed on 6th March 1931 that an application for the exercise of special powers of the High Court under Clause Twenty-nine of Letters Patent should be made in the original side of the High Court but Mr. Banerji pointed out that direction contravened Rule Two of Chapter XXXVII of Original side Rules of the High Court which provided that such an application for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court should be disposed of at the appellate side."

Chief Justice.—What sort of Bench do you want?

Answer.—A special bench of one judge or of three judges as Your Lordship desires.

As the Advocate wanted him to give some advice on the question of procedure His Lordship asked Mr. Banerji to hand over the papers to the office and he would see what could be done.—A. P.

U. S. A. SUPPORT TO MAHATMA.

New York Dinner.

SENATORS AND JUDGES TO TAKE PART.

NEW YORK, May 15.

America's support to Mahatma Gandhi's success in achieving India's complete independence will be voiced in the Gandhi Testimonial Dinner on the 4th June at Astor Hotel, New York.

Amongst the speakers will be Senators Royal and Copeland, Judges Daniel and Cohalan, Bishop Francis McConnell, Mr. Raymond Robins and Mr. Sailen Ghose.

The programme will be broadcast by 10 to 10-30 (New York Time) and can be heard all over the world in the evening.—"Liberty" Special Cable.

HISTORY OF SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

R. S. Pandit Busy Compiling A Book

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to be back at Allahabad by the 7th of June.

Mr. R. S. Pandit who drafting a report on the history of the Satyagraha movement in India is trying to expedite the work by calling upon the Provincial Congress Secretaries to send early details to enable the report to be completed.—A.P.

UPROARIOUS SCENE IN CORPORATION

—:o:—

President Orders Councillor To Withdraw From House.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS AT SPECIAL MEETING.

Dr. Chocksy Wants To Make A Speech.

Unusual scenes of excitement and disorder marked the proceedings of the adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon which had to be abruptly adjourned once more because a Corporator who was ordered to resume his seat would not do so nor would withdraw from the meeting. There was a great uproar in the meeting which resulted in confusion. Perhaps never before in the history of the Corporation had such an incident occurred. The whole thing was a dramatic surprise as nobody expected such unpleasant development.

FIRE AND FIRE BRIGADE.

The Special meeting was to have resumed the discussion on the proposition moved at the previous requisition meeting regarding the allegations made by certain people against the Bombay Fire Brigade in connection with the disastrous fire which broke out in Dhabu Street near Bhendi Bazar on May 1. The consideration of the proposition was adjourned with a view to consult legal opinion on a point of order raised by the Municipal Commissioner. The meeting commenced twenty minutes late as it is reported some members were making an effort behind the curtain to arrive at a compromise on the point raised by the Commissioner.

AN ADJOURNED MOTION.

As soon as the proceedings commenced, Dr. J. N. Chocksey moved for the adjournment of the House for the unfortunate death of a "coolie" in the Encroachment Department at the hands of hawkers. The speaker pointed out that the subject matter of his adjournment motion was a serious thing and involved a great question of Municipal policy.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

At this stage, the President asked Dr. Choksy not to make a speech and to resume his seat forthwith. Dr. Choksy did not obey the presidential orders and continued his speech. This was a signal for the tumultuos uproar which followed. In the midst of this uproar Dr. Choksey was shouting that he would refuse to be gagged.

A REPARTEE.

President: Dr. Choksy, I order you to resume your seat and you must obey my order.

Dr. Choksy: I don't want to be gagged. You are, Sir, pursuing a policy which is pursued nowhere in the world.

There was persistent noise in the hall and nobody could properly hear the heated argument between the President and Dr. Choksy.

President: Are you not resuming the seat, Dr. Choksy?

Dr. Choksy: I am very sorry. I have every right to address the House on my motion.

President: If that is so, I adjourn this meeting.

ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

At this stage, the Municipal Secretary drew the President's attention to the section of the Municipal Act which deals with disorderly behaviour on the part of the Corporators. The section gives full authority to the President to preserve order at all meetings of the Corporation. The President can ask a member to withdraw from the meeting and suspend him for the rest of the day if the member refuses to obey the presidential orders. If the offence is repeated the President can suspend the defaulting members for a period not exceeding 15 days. Taking his stand on this section, the President asked Dr. Choksy to withdraw from the meeting.

UPROAR AGAIN.

There was again uproar in the meeting. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas pointed out that the President had already adjourned the meeting and now he could not reopen the proceedings again.

President: Dr. Choksy, I ask you to withdraw from the meeting.

Dr. Choksy: I do not withdraw.

President: Then I adjourn the meeting.

The meeting was thus abruptly adjourned.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

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JULY.

New York, May 18.

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To-day's Opening Rate	9.38
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.17
Difference	—.27

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 171
Broach Expectation J/A. 176

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Liverpool, May 18.

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Difference	—.06
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Difference	—.08

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If any such person will communicate with the undersigned, the position will be investigated and if then any sum is found due, it will be paid.

No application will be considered unless it be received on or before the 20th June, 1931, and any moneys which are then unclaimed will be divided amongst the members in accordance with the Rules.

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Miss Ameida B.
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Bombay, 18th May, 1931.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD. (BANGANGA) AND KNOWN AS "KRUSHNA BHUWAN."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 949 of 1929 (Premji Gopalji vs. Jivibai and others) and pursuant to directions given in the Consent Order, dated the 23rd January, 1930 and Consent Order dated the 10th February, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road, admeasuring about 411 square yards, bearing Collector's Survey No. 19, New Survey No. 1|7261, Cadastral Survey No. 84, Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3089 (1), 3089 (2) Street Nos. 39, 10-12 and bounded on the East and West by the public passage, on the North by the property lately belonging to Khatau Natha but now belonging to Bai Mithabai, widow of Narandas Canjee and the vacant ground of Vydeobai widow of Tricumdas Meghji and on the South by the property of Devkorebai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD ON THE MARVI ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th June next at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction on the premises the property hereinafter described by Order of Messrs. Shroff and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Homi Behramshaw Rao, under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of November, 1929.

A dwelling house, situate at Malad on the Marwa Road, assessed by the Notified Area Committee Malad Circle for House Tax and bears Notified Area No. 50 together with outhouses and all the lands surrounding it in the village of Malad together with trees standing thereon. The said lands admeasures Sixty two Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven Square Yards. The said lands which surround the said dwelling house comes under the Malad Khot and are described in the books of Khot as follows:—

PAKHADI TUREL.

Field.	No.	Dhemp.	Hissa.	Malak Assessment M F P	M F P	Rs. a. p.
1 Shilotar	65	0- 8 -0	0- 5½-1½	4 4 1		
2 Kumbhar Bav	51	0-12¾-1	0- 8½- ½	6 13 1		
3 Shilotar	23	0- 9 -0	0- 6 -0	4 12 10		
4 Kapse	53	9-19½-1½	0-12¾-1½	10 5 2		
5 Bhati	86	8- 1½-2½	0- 4 -3½	0 11 2		
6 Pedi	55	0- ½-4½	0- ½-1½	0 4 3		
7 Bhag	54	0- 8½-4½	0- 5½-4½	4 12 7		
		2- 9½-4½	1-14Z-4½	31 15 3		

The whole of the said premises i.e. the said dwelling house on the said lands in the Malad Khot are bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by the Marwi Road and partly by the property of Pestonji Nusserwanji on the South by the Nala on the East by the property of Dahramsi Karamsi and one Devidas and partly by the property of Muncherji Pestonji and on the West by the property of one Nasserwanji and C. D. Engineer.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE CAPITOL To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Happiest, Snappiest, Peppiest Picture in Town!
LOVE IN THE ROUGH
With
Robert Montgomery & Dorothy Jordan
Also
STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY in **BRATS**

PATHE CINEMA
6-30 and 10
The Greatest Circus Picture Ever Screened
CHESTER CONKLIN
BEN TURPIN
DOROTHY BURGESS
NICK STUART
ROBERT EDESON
with
HELEN TWELVETREES
and
FRED SCOTT
of
Grand Parade Fame
and
A HOST OF OTHERS
in
SWING HIGH
Six New Song Hits
With my guitar and you
There's happiness over the hill
Do you think that I could grow on you
Shoo the hoo-doo away
It must be love
The farmer's daughter.
All Talking—Singing.
DON'T MISS
This Great Show
SWING HIGH
at
PATHE CINEMA
ALSO
THE CUP FINAL
WEST BROMWICH ALBION 2, BIRMINGHAM 1.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
AN ALL-TALKING FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA.
Fox movietone drama
COMMON CLAY
WITH
CONSTANCE BENNET
AND
LEW AYERS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH
By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Calcutta (Bengal), BENGAL

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 18.

Liverpool Wheat:
May s. 4/6 1/2d. up 1/8d.
July s. 4/6 1/2d. down 1/8d.
October s. 4/7 1/4d. down 1/4d.
Chicago Wheat:
May Del. 82.1/4 down 1/4.
July Del. 80-3/8 down 1-5/8.
September Del. 80-1/2 up 1-3/8.
London Linseed:
May/June £8-8-9 down sh. 1/3d
Market quiet.
London Linseed Oil:
June/Aug. sh. 14/10 1/2d. up 3/4d
Sep./Dec. sh. 15/6d. down 3d.
Market easier; poor trade.
Argentine Linseed:
July 10.87 unchanged.
August 10.96 down 4.
Market barely steady.
New York Sugar:
July 121 up 1.
September 129 unchanged.
December 137 up 1.
Market steady.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago):
"Prices declined on lower outside markets, Commission Houses selling at Winnipeg and favourable crop reports. Closed easy."
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 1,795,000 quarters.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 18.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 62/10
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/14
4 per cnt Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/15
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/1
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/7
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/11
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8

FORWARD RATES.

2nd June Settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-10-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-8-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Firm on fall. No sellers except at over the quoted rate. Closed with buyers at the rate.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 18.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
Call Money 5-1/2 p.c.
One Month 5-1/4 p.c.
Three Months 4 1/2 p.c.
Six Months 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

B C Rate T T 1/6 29/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 13/16—May.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 29/32 June.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 31/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/16 July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 938.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 124 3/4
BOMBAY—
Banks Selling D D 68
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.86 7/16 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 16th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Good £4-4-11 1/4 15 inst. £4-4-11 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/16 15th inst. 13 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 15th inst. 12 15/16 16th inst. z
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 15th inst. 28 1/4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/16 p.c. 15th inst. 2 5/32 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/16 p.c. 15th inst. 2 9/4 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)
Bombay, May 16.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th May. 28,93,045
Same time last season 30,57,547
Exports from 1st Sept to 14th May:

	1930/31	1929/30
United Kingdom	69,770	71,545
Continent	4,25,517	5,00,893
China	2,81,922	3,17,928
Japan	1096161	919737
Coast Ports	17,339	16,161
U. S. A.	1,639	30,274
Total	18,94,348	19,20,903

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 14th May 1931 1,53,298
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1930 to 14th May 1931 5,86,165
Same period last year 6,41,690
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th May 1931 9,92,793
Same time last year 12,75,062

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).
Total receipts from up-country from 1st Sept. to 5th May 9,70,442
Total for the corresponding period last season 9,67,494
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 5th May 8,03,722
Total for the corresponding period last season 8,89,061

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 18.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 16-5-31	8854000	8329090
Receipts Yesterday 16-5-31	4,000	12000
Exports to date 16-5-31	6213000	6402000
Stock at Ports 15-5-31	3383000	1671000
Stock Interior Towns 15-5-31	1091000	844000
Stock Liverpool 15-5-31	1089000	906000
Visible Supply 15-5-31	8596000	8841000
Quantity in Sight 15-5-31	12862000	13463000
Quantity out of Sight 15-5-31	9139000	11267000

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was given Virol from Birth

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(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

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Strengthen those

Nerves

Neurasthenia (nerve-weakness) has been called the "disease of the 20th century." It is estimated that 95% of the population suffer from it. Trembling of the hands, irritability, restlessness are a few symptoms; so are sleeplessness, stomach trouble, lack of energy. All are due to one cause—weakness of the nerve-cells. It follows then, the only logical way to conquer these complaints is to strengthen the nervous system.

You can do that with Sanatogen. As a well-known physician has stated: *"Sanatogen goes right to the core of well-being, viz., the cells and builds these up into a fabric of lasting health."* Sanatogen feeds the cells of the body with the exact proportion of those elements—glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived.

After a short course of Sanatogen nerve-weakness will disappear and very soon you will feel radiantly healthy again—strong and energetic—with a keen appetite and a new joy in life. Start taking Sanatogen to-day and notice its wonderful influence on your health.

Go to your Chemist or Bazarbecher to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

"CONGRESS, THE ONLY PARTY WITH ORGANISATION"

Europeans' Impressions Of Karachi Sessions.

G. T. Garrat writes in the "Spectator":—

Sir,—It is possible that the Congress held this year at Karachi will prove to be the most important in the Party's history. There have been many more exciting meetings during its forty-five years' existence. It was not quarrelsome, like the famous Congress at Surat, and there was little of the fiercely Anti-British feeling shown last year at Lahore. It was an orderly and business-like meeting, with everything admirably organized and stage-managed, but it was chiefly remarkable for a general feeling that the Congress had for the first time become a constructive political force.

There seemed a chance that all these years of agitation and propaganda were going to lead to something definite. The change in atmosphere was exactly similar to that which occurred in the Labour Party when it became apparent, about 1922 and 1923, that they were likely to form a Government within a year or two. To anyone, like the writer, who has attended a number of Labour Party conferences, the resemblance was at times almost ludicrous. There was the same strong "platform" round a popular leader, and the same opposition quoting former resolutions and speeches, repeating the old formulae, and getting most of the applause, but very few of the votes. Certainly the Labour Party since the War has had no one with the complete personal ascendancy which Mahatma Gandhi wields at the present moment, and it would be tempting but unwise to begin finding Congress counter-parts for Mr. Henderson, Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Jack Jones, but the general technique of managing the Congress is almost exactly the same.

This was shown very clearly when the main resolution had to come, first before the Subjects Committee, and then before the full session. This resolution had been very carefully drawn up. It confirmed the "Pact," it appointed Gandhi to go to the Conference with others chosen by the small "working committee," is stated the Congress aims, and then in reality left Gandhi free to negotiate as best he could. On each occasion the "platform" opened with one of their strongest cards. The one man who could have fought Gandhi with any chance of success was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If he had merely "sulked in his tent" he would have spoilt the whole atmosphere of the Congress. He was known to have disliked the Pact, but he had agreed to it before the Congress, and he supported Gandhi with an unequivocal loyalty. He spoke first both at the Committee meeting, a large semi-public affair, and also to the 25,000 who attended at the evening session in the "pandal." After him came the unconverted "left-wingers," and here the "platform" had an advantage which is not granted to the Labour Party executive. It so happened that very few of the opposition could speak Hindi, while nearly all of those definitely supporting the Mahatma have invariably used Hindi, which is now, according to Congress ideas, to be the "lingua franca" of India. Jamnadas Mehta is an exceedingly clever debater, but although a Gujerati of the same caste as Gandhi he speaks Hindi so badly that he invariably has to ask permission to talk English, and the good-humoured chaff which this causes certainly weakens his effectiveness. Many spokesmen from the League of Youth suffer from the same disability, as they come either from Bombay or Madras.

YOUTH LEAGUERS

It was soon clear that opposition inside the Congress takes two lines. There are some fervent nationalists who want the struggle to start again immediately, and feel that the pact was a surrender just when their side was on the point of winning. Most of the young men, however, are really Socialists. The League of Youth speakers are very like certain young men in the Independent Labour Party. They use the same formulae. Their arguments are just as logical, convincing, and completely devoid of any political reality. An Indian audience is very tolerant of such oratory, because few of them ever tire of dialectical arguments. It would seem, however, that those who are past their first youth will applaud but not vote for those who would find the reformation of the world so easy. There was therefore no cohesion in the opposition, and the "platform" was right to allow it plenty of rope. They wisely, however, put up one or two more solid speakers in support before Mahatma Gandhi himself came and, squatting in front of the loud speaker, began to collect his flock. He has now adopted a very informal way of talking. He is able to speak quietly, because he is heard in complete silence, and his pawky humour is extremely effective. By the time he has finished everyone has completely forgotten the opposition, and the platform hardly troubles to take a vote.

The Congress closed in a mood of reserved optimism, though one already begins to hear the grumbles of the young men who find this new kind of Congress dull, and will find politics under a new Constitution duller still. The older hands fully realize the difficulty of Gandhi's triple task. Somehow he has, during the next few months, to obtain a settlement on the communal question, an agreement with the Princes on the terms of federation, and then go to London to face British politicians on the question of the future relations between the two countries. We shall be a very foolish country if we make the last task the hardest, for if there is one thing clear in the present political struggle it is the essential moderation of Gandhi, and that he has at the present moment the wholehearted support of every Indian who wishes to do constructive work for his country.

ROLE OF CONGRESS.

Meanwhile he is himself proceeding as if our problems are bound to be solved. The Congress Party is the only political party with even the semblance of a real organization, the rest are merely collections of individual politicians each of whom has to settle with his constituents as best he can. Gandhi takes the line that the Congress Party should now become a great left wing party in Indian politics, adopting almost word for word most of those ideas which find themselves from time to time in the British Labour Party programme.

There is no doubt that such a party will be urgently needed in India. It will be against caste restrictions, landlordism, and the sweating of the town worker, and though it will probably, like the English Labour Party, fall far short of its promises, it is a very good augury for the future that, within a few hours of gaining Congress support for the Pact, Gandhi was detailing a general policy which would have won the hearty approval of, shall one say, Keir Hardie. It means that the various sinister influences which will certainly try to capture any new responsible government will have to start to build up organizations in the country against a Party which has several years start in popularity and experience. This should go some way to appease those who believe that a responsible Indian Government is going to bear harder than the present system upon the poorer peasants and town workers.—I am, Sir, etc.,

MUSLIMS LIBELLED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Never has the great Muslim Community been more vilely vilified than by Mr. Villiers, President of the European Association. It is passing strange that till now no responsible leader, nor any accredited organisation, of the community, barring a few honourable exceptions, has condemned the vile slur cast with singular ill-grace, on the character of the great community, and on the patriotism of 80 million Indian Mussalmans. The very mischievous suggestion made by Mr. Villiers, should not only have been repudiated with one voice by the whole community as untrue, but also should have been equally universally condemned as very wicked. The gravity of the insult to the community is much more than it can be allowed to pass as one to be treated with the contempt it deserves.

"If anything further is done which will allow the British trader to be discriminated against, we, businessmen, will ally ourselves with the Mahomedans and other minorities, even to the extent of using physical force." Can brazen-facedness go further? Can one be so foolish even in a fool's paradise? One and all of the 80 million Indian Mussalmans may be worst reactionaries in the present fight for India's emancipation, but, certainly, they have not lost all sense and sensibility as to be willing tools for such a sinister purpose. Many of them may be all misguided communalists, it is impossible to think that any one of them will ever make a common cause with Mr. Villiers and his ilk. This kind of mischievous implied instigation will not appeal to anybody but the 'goondas' of big cities.

No body feels the degeneracy of his community so much as the Muslim, when he sees hundreds of venerable looking Mussalmans running about and tumbling about at the beck and call of, and trembling, at the frowns of their 'Sahebs.'

Sir, there may be still some misguided Muslims, whose vision of a greater India, free from foreign trafmels of any sort, is blurred by their communalism, who may, out of misconceived expediency from their obtuse angle of vision, make common cause with the enemies of the country's freedom and thus hamper India's salvation from foreign bondage, but Mr. Villier must be told point-blank that there are none among 350 millions of India, so devoid of commonsense and patriotism, and so blind of future, as to make common cause with British traders.

In Clive Street still the Clive mentality may reign, but there are no Mir Kasems among Indian Mussalmans to-day. Churchill's churlish chauvinism, and Villiers' vile vilification, notwithstanding, India, will attain her legitimate position in the world erelong.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. RAZZAQUE.

Desangmukh, Assam,
May 13.

OUR BELGAUM LETTER.

—:o:—

Withdraw Nipani Sedition Case.

BELGAUM CONGRESS ELECTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 14.

The negotiations which have been going on, for weeks past, between the Belgaum District Congress Committee and the local foreign cloth merchants over the question of boycott foreign cloth have nearly reached a breaking point and a critical situation has thus developed. It is stated that a number of merchants here are for months past openly selling foreign cloth, while some have, it is alleged, even ordered out new foreign cloth. In this connection the Secretary of the Belgaum D. C. C. has addressed a letter to the President Cloth Merchants Association, Belgaum that unless foreign cloth selling was stopped picketing would commence soon.

So far as can be seen nothing has come out of this letter and some merchants appear to be still selling foreign cloth inspite of the picketing threat. It is learnt that the Congress authorities are going to make one more effort towards a settlement before finally starting picketing.

Much activity is evinced in Congress circles over the forthcoming Karnatak Conferences at Hukeri.

In this connection Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande the veteran Congress leader addressed a crowded meeting here on the evening of the 10th and in the course of his speech he dwelt at length on the importance of the Karnatak Conferences at Hukeri.

NIPANI SEDITION CASE.

While there is much appreciation among the public here at the action of the authorities in withdrawing all cases launched as a result of the Civil Disobedience movement, great disappointment is felt here over the decision of the Bombay Government to proceed with what is better known as the Nipani Sedition case in which eighteen accused are involved under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. It is felt that in withdrawing the case, though it may or may not be coming within the terms of the Delhi Pact, Government will be taking a great step towards the creation of peaceful atmosphere, in these parts.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

There was a great stir in Congress circles here on Tuesday last on account of the election of the office bearers of the Belgaum District Congress Committee, which took place on that day. Representatives from almost all the Talukas of the District were present at the meeting which was presided over by Mr. D. V. Belvi. The following office bearers were elected:—

President Mr. Narayanrao Joshi; Vice-presidents Messrs. B. N. Datar and M. P. Patil; Secretaries Messrs. H. G. Masur and K. S. Patil; Treasurer Dr. G. S. Kowadkar Auditor Mr. S. Koppal.

A Managing Committee consisting of Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, D. V. Belvi, B. B. Potdar and others was also formed.

In the presence of a large gathering including Mr. R. R. Diwakar President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, and under the auspices of the Hindustan Seva Dal, Mr. M. P. Patil a prominent Congress worker performed on the morning of Sunday last the opening ceremony of the village Trainers' camp.

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The Belgaum Open Championship Tennis Tournaments which are daily going on here since Sunday last are attracting the attention of the tennis fans of Belgaum and the surrounding districts. Players have come from such places as Indore, Baroda, Bombay, Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, Dharwar, Hubli Bijapur, etc. An outstanding feature of this years Tournaments is that almost all the players have won championship laurels in one place or another. The Tournament are expected to last for about a week.

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NEW COTTON SEASON IS FAST APPROACHING

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

Here Is Your Opportunity

COTTON BUSINESS:—
We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the East Indian Cotton Association, Shri Mahajan Association, and the Indore Dharna. Transactions in the latter are being done till 11 p.m. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest informations from all the foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

COTTON ATTRACTIVE:—
Cotton speculation has proved attractive all over the world and every scrap of news is being seized with hungering avidity.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL MARKETS:—
The New York and Liverpool Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there, is torched all around the world; shrewd speculators avail themselves of this news and make huge profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets, right from the opening mid-way fluctuations, to the closing prices.

TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONE CALLS:—
Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay Quotations and expectations (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

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(suffering from impotency, weakness, depression, nervousness, loss of appetite, lassitude, general debility and premature grey hairs).

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(suffering from irregular and painful menstruation, sterility, retarded development, apathy, flabby figure and leucorrhoea).

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Fig. 1 Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly composed of Calcium (lime).

Fig. 2 Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

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—:o:—

Mr. Churchill, M.P., addressing a rally of the West Essex Divisional Council of the Junior Imperial League at Chingford last night, described the Labour and Liberal Parties as "these intriguing twin-artificers of national misfortune." The Government's Liberal accomplices were not looking forward to a General Election. They could not frame the policy, they could only bear the odium.

"Whoever is going to win the next election", Mr. Churchill said, "and we have our own ideas about that—(cheers)—the Liberals are going to lose it, and they are going to lose it because they have forsaken policy for tactics and principle for manoeuvre." It was refreshing to see men like Sir John Simon separate themselves from these misguided courses and take the simple manly course of voting according to their faith and conscience. He was glad to see that one of the Conservative leaders the other day welcomed the accession of these true Liberals and true conservatives of all that was best in this country to their ranks in the coming battle.

"Also I observe," he said, "that Lord Beaverbrook and his Crusaders have marched up into line. Only a few weeks ago we were told it was our duty as loyal party men to regard him with the utmost aversion—I could not repeat to you the things it was our duty to say about him. But all that is past and we are now all happily reunited. I am sure we shall all congratulate the late chairman of the party. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, upon the happy marriage he has made and earnestly hope that it will be both lasting and fruitful. We shall no doubt learn more about the marriage settlement when Mr. Baldwin makes his next speech.

"A MONOGAMOUS COUNTRY."

"I am afraid I shall have to change my metaphor before I can deal with Lord Rothermere, because, after all, this is a strictly monogamous country—(laughter)—so let me say that I hope Mr. Neville Chamberlain's successor, Lord Stonehaven, will not leave any stone unturned in order to bring Lord Rothermere also into the fold. It makes a most enormous difference to our fights throughout the London and suburban areas if we have these, our great daily papers, on our side. I call them, our papers, not because they belong to us, but because nearly all our own friends and supporters read them. For the Conservative Party in and around London and the Home Counties to go into an electoral battle without the support of their popular Press is like asking British infantry to attack a position without any artillery bombardment. Their help would halve the losses and double the gains.

After referring to the recent censure motion on "this wretched Socialist Government," he said he was afraid that the Government's position was even strengthened for the time being. There did not seem to be much chance of an election just yet.

"But I must say," he continued, "that there is one vote of censure which I should rejoice above all things to take part in, and that is a vote of censure upon the Socialist Government for their vain and disastrous policy in India. We see how they have cut down our Navy and tied us up in unfair international agreements, which enable every other nation to strengthen its fleet, but make us, who alone depend upon sea power, continually weaken ours. We see how they have solved the problem of unemployment—by undermining confidence, and enterprise, by paralysing business, by pouring out their doles without even daring to correct the gross abuses which prevail. We see how they tried to legalize another general strike and secure to themselves by an Act of Parliament the right to 'Make London walk,' and throw the whole country into confusion. I am glad they had their dirty throats cut over that. I am glad that, they have shown their own insincerity by the resignation—no not resignation, that is the last word to use—by the abject complacency with which they have accepted that supreme affront."

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Referring to the "shameful maladministration of India and fatuous mismanagement of our Indian policy." Mr. Churchill said that in no other sphere of Government had our Labour leaders let Britain down so badly. "Nowhere else have they done such lasting harm, no, not in their malevolent class, spiteful taxation, not in their sloppy soup-kitchen conceptions of the economic life of a modern community; no, not in their wasteful expenditure, nor even in their sheer vacuity and utter emptiness of thought on social problems. Surely the Conservative Party ought to have a policy of its own about India. Surely the time has come when it should occupy an independent position and be allowed to speak its own mind freely, like I do, about India. Surely we ought not to allow ourselves to be entangled in the disaster which is coming steadily towards us from India.

After remarking that it gave him encouragement to feel that though he might be for the time being separated upon a single question from some of his friends and colleagues, yet somehow or other he seemed to be more in harmony with the thought and conviction of his constituency than ever before. Mr. Churchill went on:—"Lord Irwin is coming home and Mr. Gandhi is said to have booked his own passage. I suppose these two will soon be engaged in further sweet discussion in London. I see Lord Irwin wrote to a Socialist M.P. that the atmosphere in India was sweeter. It was not very sweet during the massacre of Cawnpore, where the babies and mutilated, violated women were thrown into the sewers. But perhaps it will be sweeter here. Let me tell you what will cleanse the Indian atmosphere, the one sovereign carbolic lotion which will, restore the health of the British Empire in India. It is the Conservative Party standing up boldly and declaring its own faith and convictions upon the Indian question. When the Conservative Party wrenches itself away from the Socialists' slippery slope to ruin and bloodshed in India, then you will see quickly a remarkable change for the better in all our affairs.

"It is quite true that we shall not at this stage be helped by the Liberals, but if we take up our own true position the Liberals will be helped by us to do their duty in saying these great regime of the Empire, with their vast populations, from the miseries into which they are being muddled and hurried. I am not responsible for the situation, that has been created, but like all of you I have to bear its consequences and face its facts. What ought we to do now? We ought not to allow any Conservative delegation to enter into conference with Mr. Gandhi or sit at the same table with him unless or until he has definitely accepted all the safeguards and conditions which were prescribed at the Round Table Conference. Until he does so there is no basis for a conference.

FUNDAMENTAL BASIS.

"We have so mishandled our affairs and ravaged our interests in India that the great victorious British Empire is now reduced to tyring to make a treaty with Mr. Gandhi upon the terms on which the King's authority is to continue in India. That is the plight to which our wiseacres have led us. That is the result of our following humbly at the Socialists' cart-tail. Let us, at any rate, insist, if we are to be involved in this conference, that Mr. Gandhi accepts the fundamental basis of the discussion and if he refuses, let the Conservative Party, at any rate, be free from the responsibilities of any further parley with him.

"I thought the Simon Report went much too far, but the Simon Report has long been left behind. I thought the Round Table Conference was a landslide of British rights and interests, but now it is the conclusions of the Round Table Conference which are to be swept away. There is no end to the misfortunes, shame, and impoverishment which you will suffer if you show yourselves incapable, nay, if you declare yourselves incapable of offering any resistance. I do wish indeed that our leaders would address themselves earnestly and faithfully to our rights and duty in India. It is no use trying to unite the Empire by trade preferences if in the meanwhile you let India slide into anarchy. The loss of India will be the death blow of the British Empire, and every one of our foreign rivals is waiting to see that hideous signal hoisted."

Mr. Churchill said that Mr. Snowden, by his attitude in regard to the National Debt and by the squalid administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, for which he was no doubt unwillingly responsible, had created many of the difficulties which he had to meet. All the Chancellor had to do, however, was to propose and carry through a general tariff for revenue purposes on foreign imported manufactured articles.

Speaking of the conditions in Russia, Mr. Churchill said:—"We must have the power to place embargoes, not merely a tariff, upon product of slave labour sent here at prices which bear no relation to any commercial or economic operation."

SANITATION IN SURAT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It being "dry drainage" system, in Surat, the nuisance caused by this type of drainage is well-known, but this is highly intensified, and greatly aggravated when the condition of this "once proud" city is viewed, as it exists to-day, in conjunction with the "Housing Problem". There are lanes and byelanes, and even by-by-lanes, so narrow and chimsy, so filthy and dirty, so thick and thin, so appalling and appealing even to a casual passer-by that any amount of description is sure to fall short to portray the exact picture under consideration. But the fact remains that there are certain by-lanes so narrow that the persons facing each other at opposite windows can easily shake hands. And as a matter of fact, this is the routine adopted to carry out the usual mutual house-hold transactions.

Well, Sir, you can easily imagine the state of affairs prevalent in such localities as these—and these abound here and there—and the nuisance caused by the "dry drainage" system. Privies face each other at arms lenth, dirty accumulations, both effluvial and house-hold, are the rule, various cess-pools, with filthy effluvia, teeming with mosquitoes, are to be found at every nook and corner. Thus, the atmosphere, so vital for the healthy growth, is vitiated beyond human conception. The Sun's rays, nature's very powerful purifier of air, are practically nil due to these artificial barriers. Then there are certain localities, where they are so lacking that the people residing there have to resort to artificial lights, even during the day, though the Sun may be very powerful and shining to the outside world! And these artificial lights, mind you, are not the incandecent lamps, but are the old-time wick-lanterns, jetting out a good deal of smoke, adding to the already foul air. Naturally, therefore, the atmosphere povided (through the lack of this natural powerful agency at work, and through the artificial additions of these abnoxious ingredients), is most detrimental to human welfare and most suitable for harmful bacterial growth. No wonder, that the poor teeming inhabitants, especially the women and the children-folk, who know not the outside Sun—if at all, during their visit to hospitals and dispensaries—are chronic constant invalids suffering from malaria, bronchitis, tuberculosis, pneomonia, insomnia and what not. And the pity of it is that this is the "Heart" of the city proper, and it is here that the population is at its thickest, and the dirty habits of the people at its best. The wonder of it is that this is going on since generations past without any clamour or even mild protest, and is sure to go on for generations to come if there is not that widespread awakening and publicity so vital for the healthy growth. Nay instead of ameliorating this dreadful and regrettable state of affairs, one finds to his horror and disgust, that new additions are allowed to crop up, solely from the revenue point of view, without any regard whatsoever to the sanitary principle. And who is responsible for this wretched condition? Surely our municipality. The so-called "City Fathers" seem to have practically no voice. If at all, one hears something about them, it is the challenge made to each other, mingling the sacred municipal affairs with muddled politics and so forth.

Well, Sir, suffice it to say so much for the present about Sanitation. These are the solid facts without exaggeration. And I appeal to you, Sir, for your public spirited support, which is well-known, by voicing our grievances in your wide-spread columns, thus giving publicity to the right cause; because one is convinced through the lessons of past history, that public welfare can never be served unless public conscience is awakened by ventilating grievances both from the public and authoritative point of view.—Yours, etc.,

HOMI N. JARDA.

Surat, May 13.

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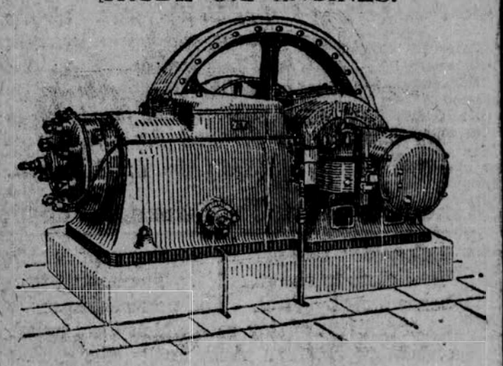

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
8-20 p.m.—Master Vasant's vocal music.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 23.
The s.s. Malaja with the homeward mails sails at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.
There will be no more meetings of the Schools Committee in the month of May and in the first week of June. The next meeting of the Schools Committee will be held on Friday (the 12th prox.).

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD, THANA.
Mr. Atmaram Janardan Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dahanu has been unanimously elected to be the Chairman, District School Board, Thana, for the triennium commencing from 23rd April 1931.

B. B. & C. I. WORKERS' MEETING.
Under the auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Union a meeting of the workers of the Loco and Carriage and Iron Waggon Shops of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. will be held on Wednesday, (20th instant), at 5-45 p.m., at Madhav Bhuvan Compound (opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workshops), Parel, to consider the seriousness of the situation brought about by the Retrenchment and closing of the shops on Saturdays. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Union, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The outward P. O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

The s.s. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia, at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th June next.

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
The general meeting of the members of the Borivli Congress Committee was held on Sunday, when the report and accounts of the last year were passed and the following persons were elected as office-bearers for the next year:—
Mr. Laxuman M. Mhatre, President.
Mr. Vithaldas Purshottam, Vice-President.
Mr. Maganlal Jerajani and Mr. Shamrao M. Chogle, Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

MATUNGA CONGRESS MEETING.
Dr. Antrolikar of Sholapur will address a public meeting at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), on the open Maidan, near Saraswat Buildings, Mantunga, (G. I. P.). Subject, "Present Political Situation."

KHAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
Lively scenes were witnessed at the General Meeting of the K. V. C. C. held on Friday the 15th May at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Laxmi Pavilion, Khar. About 45 members were present.

At first the number of the Office-bearers and the Managing Committee was fixed. When the names were proposed for the Managing Committee some members present enquired of the President Mr. Harigupta Gulabdas Thaswalla whether all the members so proposed were habitual wearers of Khadar. Explanations were demanded as to what was meant by habitual wearing of Khadi and when the president tried to ascertain from the members present it was found that most of them although wearing Khadar for daily use did occasionally wear some Mill stuff. If, therefore habitual wearing was interpreted to mean never using Mill stuff, Khar would not have got any Committee. The president therefore ruled that all members were expected to be habitual wearers of Khadar and it was to be left to the good sense of the members to decide whether they were habitual wearers or not.

Thereafter the election proceeded smoothly. The Committee as elected is fully representative consisting of 6 Ladies, 2 Mohamedans, 1 Jew and 1 Koli (Fisherman) from Danda. The following are the persons elected for the current year as Office bearers and Members of the Managing Committee:—
Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, President.
Mrs. Mudrikaben Anjaria, Vice-President.
Mr. C. B. Kora, Treasurer.
Mr. N. P. Nayar and Dr. Miss P. M. Pandit, Joint Secretaries.
Mr. D. N. Wandreker, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Mr. Kassamally F. Shroff, Mr. Hussain A. Doctor, Mr. H. C. Thaswalla, Mr. G. U. S. Shastry, Mr. Devchand Tukaram Kolwalli from Danda, Mrs. Harshadaben Dewanji, Miss Subadraben K. Deve, B.A. (Hons.), Miss Esthar Moses, B.A., Miss Vitthabai Wandrekar, Managing Committee Members.

The two representatives to D.S.C.C. are Messrs. B. G. Kher and D. N. Wandrekar.

VOLUNTEERS' RALLY IN CITY.

For the first time after the truce a general rally of the volunteers of the Central Board was performed at Azad Maidan on Sunday morning. In the early morning the people mustered strong at Azad Maidan. At the proper time Sit. Munshi and Lilawati Munshi arrived and took inspection of the volunteers and then hoisted the flag.

ARMED CONSTABLE REMAINED NON-VIOLENT AMIDST "A FURIOUS CROWD"

—:o:—

"LATHI GIVEN TO POLICE TO SAVE THEMSELVES"

Further Evidence Led In Chirner Firing Case

When hearing was resumed in the Chirner Firing Case on Monday Antu Ganpat Patil, an armed constable from Alibag was further cross-examined. When his examination was over Shripat Bajaji another police constable from Alibag gave evidence.

The witness deposed that though he belonged to the armed force, on the day of Satyagraha he had no gun but was armed with a lathi only. He added that when the police came down the hill there was a row and they were attacked by the crowd. While they were passing from the cordon made by the Congress people, the Mamlatdar and the Police Inspector were dragged by the people on one side and they disappeared. Two of the police constables fell down as a result of the attack made by the crowd. The people were pelting stones and hurling sticks.

LATHI TO SAVE POLICE.

Replying to Mr. Karandikar, witness stated that the drill course of the police did not include training in the use of lathi. Lathi was given to the police to save themselves. On the day of Satyagraha he had his lathi with him but he did not use it.

Till what time you had it?—I had it till I returned to the police station.

You have stated that the people were armed with stickles scythes and axes. You confiscated some of these weapons. Did you get hold of an axe on that day?—Yes, had one axe in my hand.

How long was it with you?—Till I returned to the police station.

NON-VIOLENT WITNESS.

So it appears that in one hand you had a lathi and in the other an axe. You were being assaulted by a furious crowd and even then you did not use any of the weapons?—Yes I did not use any.

Replying to Mr. Rege, witness said that the Mamlatdar asked the Police Inspector when he came up the hill to handcuff the persons who were arrested. The arrested persons bolted away before the Panchanamas were completed.

You have said that the crowd was armed with scythes and axes, but when the people attacked you, they pelted stones and hurled wood-pieces. Was it not possible for them to use the other weapons they had? Yes it was possible.

Yet it is a fact that no constable has received any injury, except those caused by stones and sticks?—Yes it is so.

The Satyagraha took place in the month of September. But the identification parade was held in December. Is it a fact? I do not remember exactly what month it was.

SCARS ON NOSE.

You have identified accused No. 15. Is it not very easy to do so, because there are several scars on his nose?—Yes there are scars.

Is it a fact that the statements of all the wounded policemen regarding their injuries were recorded on October 20, 1930 when the medical certificates about them were received?—I cannot say if it was so.

Re-examining the witness the Public Prosecutor asked if the witness identified accused No. 15 by his face or on account of the scars on his nose.

Dr. Ambedkar.—Is not his nose on his face? (Laughter).

Witnes.—I identified him by face.

Bhikaji Laxman Kadam, another armed constable from Alibag, was offered for cross-examination. After Messrs. Karandikar and Rege cross-examined the witness, the Court rose for the day.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS AFFAIRS

—:o:—

Situation Aggravated

DEADLOCK OVER RECOGNITION OF G. K. UNION.

The dispute which is now going on between the management of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay, and the operatives who have struck work as a protest against the dismissal of a weaver, has assumed a serious and gloomy aspect.

A hand-bill issued and distributed by the management among the workers threatens to dismiss all the workers who are on strik "without notice", and to employ "black-legs" in their places.

The workers, however, seem to be determined to carry on the strike, as evidenced from their utterances at a meeting held opposite the mill-gates on Monday morning.

There was some excitement when the mill-gates opened on Monday. All the gates were picketed and a strong police force was standing by, watching developments.

The workers, however, were not in a mood to resume work and they gathered in groups outside the mill and held lively demonstrations. Not a single worker entered the mill with the result that the mill remained idle.

It will be remembered that the management are now amenable to reinstatement of the dismissed weaver but in any circumstance they are not prepared to recognise the Girni Kamgar Union. The recognition of the Union is, therefore, now the issue which is being fought out furiously. Both the sides seem determined to carry the feud to the bitter end.

"THE GLOBE CINEMA"

—:o:—

Another "Talkie" House For The City

The Globe Cinema now ceases to be the theatre for silent pictures. Since Sunday evening it opened its career as a "Talkie" The City is now reaching very nearly its full complement of talkie and it is only right that the Globe Cinema should not lag behind the general demand. Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, who in the unavoidable absence of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who was to have presided, in the course of his speech at the opening ceremony congratulated the proprietors and the management of the Globe.

WOMEN IN FILM ART.

He deplored the absence of an adequate number of enlightened Indian women helping the growth and advancement of Indian film art and industry.

It was mainly due to the fact that it was taken for granted by the public that as soon as a woman became an actress, it meant a farewell to decency. It was for those women, the speaker observed, who were now in the film industry, to set a good example and inspire confidence in the public. So long as this was not forthcoming, no respectable Indian woman would join the film industry.

After the speech Mr. Dimtimkar declared the "Talkies" open the guests on the stage were garlanded and the evening entertainment began with "The Gold-Diggers of Broadway."

NEW CHANGES, EQUIPMENT.

The lighting and ventilation arrangements for the theatre have been changed and renovated the talkie apparatus is the newest model of the R. C. A. equipment. The Proprietor Mr. Abedalli Ahmadjis and the manager Mr. Kamruddin Badrudin Ahmadji have obtained select films for display for the coming season.

GHATKOPER TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Jury's Verdict On Sgt. Brackstones Death

The Bombay City Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Mr. W. H. Brackstone, a sergeant in the Bombay Suburban District Police. On the evidence tendered before the Coroner the jury came to the conclusion that deceased died of haemorrage and shock following a homicidal stab wound inflicted on the abdomen by a dacoit, Makhabalii Rakhamatullah at Ghatkopar and returned a verdict accordingly.

Maruti Devji Shirke, a police constable giving evidence before the Coroner stated that on Friday night he had gone with a party of policemen including the Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, Sergeant Brackstone and several constable to arrest a party of dacoits who it was suspected would raid a house at Ghatkopar. They were divided into several batches and he was in a batch of 11, which included Sergeant Brackstone. They were posted in an adjoining field. At about 1--30 p.m. there was a whistle blown and several voices cried "pakdo pekdo". They then saw a man jumping over a fence and they pursued him. He ran about 200 paces when he turned round and raised his hand as if to strike.

Witness who was nearest to him sat down, and avoided the blow. Suddenly they heard sergeant Brackstone shouting "I am stabbed". Witness and his colleagues atonce grappled with the assailant, and pinned him to the ground forcibly removing a knife which he had in his hand. They then removed the man to the Ghatkoper lock-up. Sergeant Brackstone was removed to a hospital in Bombay.

The evidence was corroborated by other witnesses and the jury returned a verdict as above.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

City Congress Elections

POONA, May 17.
(From Our Correspondent).

The following office-bearers were elected at the Annual General Elections held at the City Congress Committee Office on Friday. Mr. Haribhow Tulpule President; Messrs. Maganbhai Patel and V. B. Maróliker; vice-Presidents.

Messrs. Joshi, K. G. Pashan-S. S. Phulmadikar and R. P. Kanitkar: Hon. Secretaries.

Also 20 members for the Working Committee of the Poona City Congress Committee were elected. It is gratifying to note that three ladies are elected as members. They are Shrimati Satyabhamabai Kavelekar, Laxamibai Dhuse and Mrs. Umabai Rishud.

The following persons have been elected as representatives for the Poona District Congress Committee:—Messrs. Jadhao, Popatlalshah, Joshi, and Haribhao Tulpule.

The following persons are elected as representatives of Poona City to the Maharashtra Congress Committee:—Messrs Haribhow Tulpule, Shankarrao Deo Devgirker, G. A. Deshpande, S. K. Bhave, T. B. Haroliker, K. T. Jadhav, Popatlal Shah, N. V. Gadgil, K. G. Pashanker, and V. G. Joshi.

MAHARASHTRA VYAM MANDAL.

The Women's Branch of the Maharashtra Vyam Mandal was visited by Messrs. Deshpande the famous Vakil from Satara, Dange and Mr. Shankarrao Medekar the new President of Poona Suburban Municipality. They were pleased at the work done by the Mandal and wished the Mandal all success.

The Astrologers' Conference will be held on 23rd and 24th instant under the Presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar, M.A. Ph.D., B.Sc. at Narayan Gaum Taluka Junnar Poona District on the first day the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Presidential address will be delivered (from 4 to 8 p.m. After the address the Subjects Committee will meet the next day at 8 a.m., followed by the open session.

SWADESHI AND MARRIAGE.

The marriage took place on the 15th instant at Shanwarpeth, 402. The bride and the bridegroom were dressed in purely Swadeshi cloth. Even the marriage procession which was taken out at night had no Gas lamps or petromax, but cocoanut oil lamps and torches. The band was also Indian. The tricolour flag and the photo of Mahatma was also seen in the procession.

I have interviewed a few Muslim citizens of Poona regarding the Ansari-Shaukat Pact. It is welcomed by Muslims and if proper propaganda is done, it will secure the largest Muslim following.

SUMMER LECTURE SERIES.

Barrister Savarkar delivered a lecture on the question of Minorities at the Shivajee Mandir under the ausnices of the Vasant Vyakhanmala. He said that according to the league conventions Muslims would not be considered as Minorities at all in all the Provinces except Bengal and Punjab their percentages are from 7 to 17. To fall to understand that safeguards were needed for the Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab where they were already in majority. He pleaded that the minority question should be referred to the League of Nations.

Mr. Phadke asked the people to follow Mahatma and solve the Hindu-Muslim question without any delay for it would solve the question of Swaraj. He spoke against the question becoming referred to League and pleaded for broad-mindedness on the part of the Hindus. He was well received by the audience.

MEDICAL BATH CASE JUDGMENT

—:o:—

Accused Acquitted.

PROSECUTION'S FAILURE TO ESTABLISH CHARGES

An order of acquittal was passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court Bombay, on Monday in what is known as the Medical Bath Case. The accused in this case Mary Patro and A. M. Lobo, a married couple, were charged with having conducted a brothel under the guise of a medical bath, and with living on the earnings of prostitution.

The Magistrate after carefully considering the evidence held that the charge was not satisfactorily proved but observed that there were certain circumstances which tended to show that the conduct of the accused was not above suspicion. He held that the prosecution had not succeeded in establishing the charges, and acquitted the accused.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

It will be remembered that on certain information received by the police, Inspector Bird, Deputy Inspector Deshpande and a party of police constables raided the Medical Bath on the fourth floor of a Building known as Dhun Mahal, Dhoble Talao, Bombay on the night of March 24 last. Mary Patro and A. M. Lobo, the accused who it was alleged had been conducting a brothel under the guise of a Medical Bath were arrested. At the time of the raid the police found 5 males and 8 females in the Bath including the accused.

During the search of the Bath premises the police seized 4 small note books in one of which the names of four women with their respective earnings were written a copy of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act and some medicines used for the prevention and cure of venereal diseases. The accused were placed before the Magistrate on a charge that between September 4 and March 24, 1931, the accused knowingly lived on the earnings of prostitution.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

MAGISTRATE DISCUSSES EVIDENCE.

Discussing the evidence the Magistrate observed that according to the prosecution the girls in the Bath had been engaged by the first accused for the purpose of prostitution, the earnings of which used to be taken by the first accused and utilised by both the accused. It was contended that if this was a bath in the proper sense of the term inexperienced girls would never have been engaged. It was, however, stated by a witness named Bibibai that she had served under a doctor and therefore it could be inferred that she had some knowledge as to how to massage. The Magistrate held that from the absence of any kind of experience or service it did not necessarily follow that the girls were there for the purpose of prostitution only. The evidence also showed that Rachael and Sakina (inmates of the bath) learned massaging after they joined service.

It was true that one witness Ramdas Dattaram had stated that customers used to come for "bad work", but as against this evidence another witness Gangoo Bancoo who served in the Bath for three days said that she did not notice that men came to the Bath for the purpose alleged by the previous witness. In the absence of corroboration, the Magistrate was unable to accept the evidence of Ramdas. The Magistrate also dismissed the suggestion that a code-word was in use in the Bath that "steam bath" meant sexual intercourse as most of the witnesses had stated that they knew nothing of the code-word. Referring to the fact that some medicines for the prevention of venereal diseases found in the Bath, the Magistrate observed that it was in evidence that the first accused was herself suffering from a disease and the medicine might have been used for herself.

NO PROOF OF PROSTITUTON.

In summing up the Magistrate said that the prosecution could only succeed in establishing the case by the strength of its evidence and not by the weakness of the defence. He found that not a single inmate of the bath had said that prostitution was going on in the Bath, and as to the evidence it was not of such a character as to convince the Magistrate that the accused were living on the earnings of prostitution. The Magistrate therefore acquitted and discharged the accused.

KHOTI TENANTS' CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the tenants of the Khoti villages in the Kolaba District will be held at Tala, Taluka Mangaon, on Friday (22nd instant) at 2 p.m. Mr. Anantrao Chitre will preside. Those who are interested in the welfare of the peasantry are cordially invited to attend the Conference which will enable them to acquire first-hand knowledge of the miserable condition to which the peasantry in some parts of the Konkan has been reduced by the Khoti System of land tenure.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE AND FALL IN MILL SHARES

Undertone Quiet

Bombay, May 18.

The share market opened rather with steady undertone and in view of steadier advices from cotton market. There was some fresh buying in mill shares which resulted in a small rise but later on increased long liquidation lost all the improvement and prices closed at about the opening rate. There was only small turnover of business but everybody is looking for a reduction in the Bank rate. It remains doubtful whether cheap money will induce speculative operations as the recent movement in commodity markets have impaired confidence. Rubber has reached a new low level and same is expected of other commodities.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 18.

Bombay Dyeing 665; 86; 83; 85; 86
Century 235; 37; 37
Colaba 104-6
Crescent 71
Fazu. 382; 83; 80; 81
Indore 388; 60; 57
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur XD. 345; 50; 45
New Great 150
Parel 236; 37; 36
Simplex 63; 62
Swadeshi 270; 68; 71; 70
Burma 433; 38; 35; 33
Hydro 103-10; 105-15
Tram 104-11
Def. 277
Ord. 218; 22; 21-10
Bund. 13-8
Indian XD 171; 62
Katni Ord. 170; 67
Alcock 191

Demand for mill cloth is again slack and the market is now feeling the need of outside support.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 685/ and after improving to Rs. 688/12 prices eased off to Rs. 686/4 Fazal opened at Rs. 381/8 and after improving to Rs. 383/12 declined to Rs. 380/ and closed at Rs. 381/4. Nagpur opened at Rs. 345/ and after advancing to Rs. 350/ declined to Rs. 345/. Century opened at Rs. 236/ and closed at Rs. 237/8. In the miscellaneous section Bombay Burma shares after opening at Rs. 433/ advanced to Rs. 438/ but later on declined on long liquidation and closed at Rs. 433/12. Tata Steel Ordinary shares fluctuated within a range of annas eight and closed at Rs. 21/10.

MILLS

Bombay, May 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	290
50 Apollo	2-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Deying	686-4
250 Bradbury P.	180
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	237-8
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	345xd.
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Cooria	147-8
100 Crescent	71-4
250 Currim.	65
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	381-4
100 Finlay	96
1000 Framji Petit	190
100 Gokak	124-8
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore Malwa	357-8
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
10 Kasoorchand	8-0
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	137-8
250 Laxmi	900
100 Madhowji	22-8
50 Madras United	575
1000 Manockji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	512-8
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	150
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	137-8
250 Pearl	236-4
100 Phoenix	280
10 Premier	1-19
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1870
250 Simplex	62-8
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	270
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	522-8
500 Vishnu	1425
100 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-4
50 25 Central	14-13
£10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1037-8
500 Imperial Contr.	258-2
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT

10 Bundi	13-8
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	162-8xd.
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	671-4
100 Katni	167-8
10 Punjab P.	8-15
10 Punjab	8-0
100 Shahabad	160

INSURANCE

10 Jupiter P.	8
10 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	17-0
200-100 Oriental	1645
10 Vulcan	5-4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Val.	582-8
50 Bom Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	105-15
1000 Tata Power P.	1095
1000 Tata Power	425

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Pran'ij	800
100 Amritsar Patti	110
100 Central Provinces	78-4
100 Dho. Barramati	87
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Shon.	60
500 Tapti Valley	627-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	39
30 Tata Stee. D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	21-10

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	191-4
250 Bom Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom Steam	188-4
50 Bom Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-12-6
125 Bom Burma Old	433-12
50 Bom. Burma New	158-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	142-8
15 Scindia	7-0-0
3-1/2 p.c Govt. Paper	62-10 0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101 3-8

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

Mr. Wilayat Hussain has addressed the following letter to The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

I am a member of the Congress enrolled by the Byculla District Congress Committee. I learn from papers as shown by my friends that B.P.C.C. and Byculla District Congress Committee are both running the elections to B.P.C.C. I want to stand as a candidate to B.P.C.C. I have already paid my subscription and hold the receipt of membership signed by an official of the Byculla District Congress Committee. Under these circumstances I seek your advice as to what I should do and whom to apply, etc.

Please let me know in time your reply so that I can make necessary arrangement and oblige.

Rainfall In India.

POONA, May 18.

Monsoon has been active in Lower Burma. There has also been general rain in Upper Burma and local in Assam with a few falls in Bengal and in the North West Frontier Province. A Western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rain fall:—Gwa one and a half inches, Tavoy Ahmerst Rangoon one inch, Mandalay, Maymyo half an inch, Victoria Point, Mergui, Monywa and Myitkina quarter inch, Mymensingh one and a half inches, Dibrugarh Threequarters, Tezpur Gauhati Silom Cox's Bazar Calcutta and Darjeeling half an inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Burma, continue in Assam and extend in Bengal.

Colaba Observatory.

Bombay, May 18.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18-5-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.966 inches (.047 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .037

Temperature, (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at a.m. 75.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 91.5 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 80.0 degrees (0.4 above normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10). 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-5-1931.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m.) Indian Standard Time and temperature 86.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would usually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading "0.001" for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1931.

WAR ON LIQUOR.

—:o:—

The report of the administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency for the financial year 1929-30, published only last week, is an unconscionably belated publication and it is no excuse that most other official reports were also belated. The Department under Mr. J. P. Brander, Commissioner of Excise, seems to have made some good profit out of the liquor business during the year, which by the way came to an end just when the national war on liquor began. The report shows an increase of 51,300 proof gallons in the consumption of country spirit, an increase of about 1,340,000 gallons in the consumption of toddy, while imports of foreign liquor increased by about 435,000 gallons. This all-round increase, in face of Government being pledged to progressive prohibition, was not accidental but due to special efforts made to push the liquor business. For instance, in spite of the pledge to restrict the rations of liquor progressively every year, the rations for the year under report were fixed at the same figures as for 1928-29. The limit of possession, sale and transport of country spirit was increased to 6 quart bottles in rural areas and 3 quart bottles in urban areas. The sale of "masala" country spirit in sealed bottles was altered in all districts. There was a frightful increase of 4,106 seers of charas in Sind as a result of the reduction of duty from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20 per seer. These and many other methods to press more liquor upon the people naturally brought the Government an increase in the gross liquor revenue of Rs. 19,11,116. Incidentally we are told in the report that while the average excise revenue per head in British India is annas 12 pies 7, the Bombay Presidency has the distinction of having an average of Rs. 2, "the highest figure in india except Coorg." What a shame!

The Government seem to have forgotten their pledge to bring about progressive prohibition. There is little trace of prohibitive policy in the report and not a word about it even in Government's resolution on the report. Mr. Brander, the Excise Commissioner, who is supposed to carry out Government's policy of progressive prohibition, has no faith in the policy himself. He says in the report: "The general public, though their consumption is as a whole moderate, show no inclination to submit to measures of severe restriction, such as closing shops and cutting down selling days and hours, intended to lead to ultimate prohibition but successfully evade them." Liquor addicts, some of them victims of Government's policy, will naturally try to evade restrictions but it is foolish to regard their attitude as that of the "general public". And it is a gross libel to suggest that the general public does not welcome prohibition. The phenomenal success of the nation's war on liquor last year is a sufficient answer to this libel. Mr. Brander also observes: "Apart from other considerations, the financial cost of successful prohibition would be staggering, judging from the fact that the unsuccessful attempt at prohibition in the United States of America now costs that country 232 crores a year in loss of excise revenue and 34 crores in preventive establishment, in all 266 crores, whereas the combined central and provincial revenues of India are only 192 crores." This sentence breathes with fallacies, not to mention the misstatement about America's "unsuccessful" attempt at prohibition. If the American Government loses 266 crores on account of prohibition, the American people save 1,000 crores because of prohibition and are much the better for it physically, mentally and morally. It is no use comparing American figures with Indian. India under Swaraj can enforce prohibition twenty times more cheaply than America, as all Indian religions and traditions abjure liquor. And all decent people will agree that no cost is too high for ridding a people of a vice or temptation that ruins their bodies, minds and souls and brings them to the level of beasts. It is a great thing that the people of the country have ceased to rely on the present Government to bring about prohibition but have directly declared a war on liquor irrespective of Government's attitude. This campaign now needs to be better organised in the light of the experience of the last year. The Prohibition Leagues need to be a great deal more active now than they have been so far. While picketing of liquor and drug shops is essential, other methods of disuading men from using the poison should not be disregarded. It must be remembered that the present truce does not affect the non-violent war on liquor. That war must go on in one form or other without a break till prohibition is a settled fact in the country.

PERTINENT ADVICE

—:o:—

We commented yesterday upon the strange attitude of the Government of Burma in coldshouldering the suggestion made by the meeting of Burman leaders on the 3rd instant at which they impressed upon it the necessity of convening a Conference to discuss the question of pacifying the forces of discontent in the Province. From a report sent out by the special correspondent at Rangoon of the "Times of India" of a speech on Monday by Dr. Ba Yin, ex-Minister of Education, it is evident that Sir Charles Innes and his advisers have still maintained this unwise attitude of ignoring popular views. Dr. Ba Yin says that he and his friends had wired to Government offering to mediate but they had not even received a reply. The policy pursued by the Government of Burma provoked the just comment from the speaker that it was only one of "eye for eye and tooth for tooth" and that it ignored the fact that "people were struggling for food and justice."

If the Government of Burma does not elect to change its policy in meeting the economic discontent over a large portion of the Province which has broken out into violence, it will land itself into greater trouble. Dr. Ba Yin considers that the hope entertained in some quarters that the monsoon would prevent the outbreak of further violence is based on a mistaken appreciation of the situation. He also throws a significant light on the acuteness of feeling in a number of places in Burma against the Indians when he condemns the use of Indian troops "to put down a purely Burmese rising." There are, of course, foreign economic interests in Burma to whom an estrangement of feeling between Burmans and Indians is welcome but we hope Burman leaders will energetically support the demand of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Rangoon that the local Government must not continue to ignore the danger to Indian life and property. Dr. Ba Yin makes a number of constructive suggestions to restore peace but they can be translated into action only if the Government of Burma exhibits that "wide understanding and power of adaptability" which Dr. Ba Yin considers essential in meeting the situation effectively. At present it does not even appear to be ready to adapt itself to the necessity of accepting the co-operation offered by leaders of non-official opinion.

DETERMINED CHINA

—:o:—

The Canton Republican leaders may have their differences of opinion with the Nanking authorities but they realise the danger of allowing fissiparous tendencies to obstruct the growth of a strong central government in China. At the People's Convention at Nanking which concluded its twelve days' session on Monday they wisely strove to secure stability for the Nanking Government and Chiang Kai-Shek and his cabinet were allowed unanimously a further spell of office. The Convention has also decided that the new constitution should function from June. The Constitution will allow nothing which derogates from sovereignty of the people and it was natural that the People's Convention should declare that "unequal treaties between China and Foreign Powers are null and avoid." The Nanking Government had already emphasised its determination to abolish extra-territoriality, the doctrine on which these unequal treaties are based. Some of the Powers are ready to bow before the new spirit in China but Britain still shows an unaccommodating attitude. It will be interesting to watch how far she can maintain her old position.

OBSTINATE ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

The unfortunate deadlock which still continues as regards the Khatau Makanji Mills strike could prove easy of removal but for the advice given to the management by the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, not to recognise the Girni Kamgar Union. On other points the employers and the employees of the concern can, it is reported, come to an agreement. Why should the obstinate attitude of Mill-owners' Association continue to obstruct the happy termination of the quarrel? The Girni Kamgar Union is a registered union. The "Labour Gazette" mentions it as the most influential body of organised textile workers. The Mill-owners' Association should wisely face reality and raise its foolish objection to recognition of a Trade Union whose importance is officially recognised and whose advice is acceptable to the operatives of the Khatau mills. When the management of the mills will take the initiative, in its own interest, of making the Mill-owners' Association realise the unwisdom of maintaining a reactionaire and obstructive attitude.

Trifles

"Sir Fazli Hussain greeted him (Mahatma Gandhi) with a 'Fez' cap on."

The question of an appropriate head dress had occasioned much cogitation on the part of Sir Fazli Hussain. Having committed one "faux pas" in Bombay—you remember his disorderly decorations and the disturbance they set up in Sir James Crerar—he was not going to take chances again.

• • • •

So he thought deeply. Came to the conclusion that the problem was difficult. Was alarmed. Prepared S. O. S. to Sir Md. Iqbal, Malik Feroz Khan Noon and some Punjab Editors. But the artist's genius in him waked up. He had a brain wave and the 'Fez'.

For, what could possibly provide a more suitable "local colour" to his conversations with Gandhiji?

• • • •

Said Mr. Shaukat Ali: "Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru wanted to re-open the question in the face of clear opposition from the Congress Working Committee and their Muslim co-workers' objections were disregarded and through clever manouevering the Nehru Committee was brought into being."

• • • •

You are open to regard it as self-praise. But if you take it as an apology on the part of Mr. Shaukat Ali for having seconded the resolution that brought the Nehru Committee into being you are very much mistaken.

Like the Bugarian Major Sergius Wnatnameoff in Shaw's "Arms and the Man" the Big Brother never apologises.

• • • •

I learn from a contemporary that Gandhiji had a long talk at Simla with Begum Manomed Ali and Mr. Saualo Qureshi about the communal question.

This means that, despite the Big Brother's latest warning from Calcutta that "the Congress and Mr. Gandhi should not force a Hindu settlement on Muslims," they have made a new and extraordinarily grave move in their campaign. Why do they deliberately torture the Big Brother out of his proverbial patience?

• • • • •

"Br-r-r-h-h" is the title of a short and snappy editorial in the "Times of India."

Lst me, however, remove a possible and natural misunderstanding. The article itself is not a record of any biological evolution vigorously at work in Bori Bunder. Nor is it a plea for a progressive national language for Anglo-India.

• • • •

For no fault of theirs, Anglo-Indian papers and their correspondents seem to have disappointed expectations as regards adequate and satisfactory discharge of their duties. At any rate Muslim "leaders" feel that the fell conspiracy entered into by Hindu news agencies to deny them publicity has largely succeeded.

And we have, therefore, the authority of the "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent about "the statement from a very responsible (is it also "Honourable"?) source that negotiations have been completed for the formation of a fresh news agency, with substantial capital—mainly Mahomedan— ....."

Capital. But what about the balance of the "substantial capital?"

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Professor J. B. S. Haldane, the Cambridge Bio-Chemist, says that the Indian Salt-Tax "is clearly detrimental to the people's health and its continuance is a biological argument for Swaraj."

Every lover of living beings must protest strongly against the Professor's physiological cruelty on Churchill, Beavermere, Hoare, etc. It is monstrous to touch the species on the raw with salt.

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But I am happily in entire agreement with Professor Haldane in his praise of toddy. He says, and I know, that toddy is good for children and reduces infant mortality. It is mainly due to toddy that Mr. H. P. Mody has safely achieved rapid and vigorous childhood.

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Re. Mr. Adi K. Sett's undoubted claims, I am grateful to "A Parsee" for giving me an opportunity to redeem myself. I never could possibly mean to deny Mr. Adi K. Sett the glory that is undeniably his. And I am deeply sorry for my mistake.

I cannot plead inadvertent omission, for, it would be derogatory to Mr. Sett. The fact is that—but any explanation would lead me further into the mire. Let me, therefore, say simply that I apologise unconditionally to Mr. Adi K. Sett.

• • • •

By the way, I notice that Adi has been changed to Ali. This is clearly impish gaucherie, whoever may be responsible for it. But notwithstanding his prodigalities the Big Brother may not like this symbolical association of his feud with Mr. Adi K. Sett's beginning.

W. H. BRACKSTONE

—:o:—

Satyagrahis Tribute

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In Mr. Brackstone the Government have lost a brave but humble servant of the people. English people are known for their courage and devotion to duty and Mr. Brackstone's martyrdom will enhance this reputation of the Englishman. I have had no privilege of knowing Mr. Brackstone personally but while I was an undertrial prisoner in the Bandra lock-up I could see that he was a polite and humble police officer. He was neither fussy nor harsh but a thorough gentleman. He was anxious to look after the comforts of the political undertrials and never gave any cause for complaint. The Bombay Police sergeants who were responsible for creating a lot of fuss during the Satyagraha days in Bombay may well be advised to take a leaf out of Mr. Brackstone's book. He was a man of good qualities and under the circumstances in which his death has taken place there is no reason why the Ghatkopar Congress Committee should not convene a public meeting to pay homage to a good and brave officer. There can be no question of compromising the principles. Non-cooperation is nothing if it does not teach us love and righteousness. Our demand for Swaraj can never withhold our admiration for the deeds of heroism performed by any police officer or Government servant. We must praise such deeds from the house tops.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, May 17.

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS.

IDEALS OF A FEDERATED INDIA

(BY H. G. MUDGAL).

NEW YORK, April 24.

Practical idealism is a great asset in politics. And such practical idealism has been a distinguished and distinctive feature of Indian Nationalism.

A fine example of this idealism was the question of the relationship of Burma with India. It was both courageous and magnanimous of the Indian statesmen, both of those that went to London last winter and of those of the Congress, to recognize in principle and in clear terms that Burma was as entitled to self-government, an unabridged self-government, as India was.

WISE DECISION

It is a wise thing that the Congress did at Karachi when it declared that Burma might separate from India if the Burmese people so decided without the interference of the British. If a plebiscite were taken in Burma it would not be surprising if an overwhelming majority would vote to stay in the Indian federation of the future, as a proud and self-governing state.

As Pandit Jawaharlal said, the British would like to retain their stronghold on the oil resources of Burma. And besides there is another reason which was broadcast through the "New York Times" last September. And that reason is that since Burma does not grow cotton Lancashire could retain at least a portion of [illegible] preserves in the Indian "Empire." And both these factors are a potential menace to the growth and progress of a self-governing India.

ALL-ASIA FEDERATION

India, the Greater India, of the future, has to play a great role in the economic emancipation and reconstruction of Asia and possibly of Africa too. And in such economic reconstruction not separation of small territories like Burma but voluntary federation into an All-Asia Union of all contiguous territories like Afghanistan, Siam, Indo-China, Ceylon and Island-India, or the British West Indies not to mention Goa and other foreign controlled territories in India proper, as fully self-governing States is indispensable as well as desirable and mutually beneficial. This idea is not fantastic. It is both realistic and practical. Only the other day the London correspondent of the "New York Herald Tribune" cabled here a report to the effect that Indian leaders are anxious to secure an economic entente between India and Afghanistan. There seems to be no reason why such an entente cannot be an immediate fact, which should eventually lead to closer ties.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Since the economic development of India, Afghanistan, Persia, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Island-India, Ceylon and Goa is on the same level and needs simultaneous solution a co-operative endeavour should result in the maximum progress for all. A huge federation of these territories should spell a dynamic unit of orderly production and equitable distribution and eliminate waste in duplication, competition and protection and produce a great community of common interests. We have a great lesson to learn from the old German Empire, as well as from the plans for economic union of Germany and Austria which is now disturbing the equanimity of the European statesmen.

India will be taking a leading part in economic reconstruction and bringing about both economic, social and political equilibrium in the Asiatic world. We must think in terms of world affairs and humanity if we want to see India emerge again as the Mother of civilization.

FEDERATED INDIA

At first sight a 'Federation' of all-India looks very attractive, especially since the dream of young India is the creation of a Greater India in which there will be peace, justice, prosperity, contentment and happiness.

Whether the princes were sincere or not, in offering to join an all-India federation, is besides the point. Whether they made that move, even surprising their British overlords—so it is reported—that also does not matter. The principal thing is that they [illegible] a gesture an irrevocable gesture, it seems to me, to

KEEPING THEM IN

Now that the princes have decided to throw in their lot with

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMANY AND INDIA.

—:o:—

PARALLEL WORTH STUDY

(By G. M. JADHAV.)

It may not be out of place to give here in full what Goethe said to Eckermann on October 23, 1828. "I am not uneasy," said Goethe, "about the unity of Germany; our good high roads and future railroads will of themselves do their part. But, above all, may Germany be 'one' in love and may it always be 'one' against the foreign foe! May it be 'one', so that German dollars and groschen may be of equal value throughout the whole empire! 'one', so that my travelling chest may pass unopened through all the six-and-thirty states! May it be 'one', so that the town passport of a citizen of Weimar may not be considered insufficient like that of a mere 'foreigner' by the frontier officer of a large neighbouring state! May there be no more talk about inland and outland among the German states! In fine, may Germany be one in weight and measure, in trade and commerce, and a hundred similar things which I will not name!"

SIMILAR PROBLEM.

India has the same problem to solve. In the case of India the problem is even more difficult but there is every hope to believe that Indians will see what a good thing it is to follow Goethe's advice. More than a hundred years ago Goethe was speaking to the Germans and to-day we see that his words apply to India. Nothing will help India so much as to make a united effort to solve differences which arise from time to time. United States of India is a great idea and every state will have the chance to develop its resources and do its best for the people.

"But if we imagine that the unity of Germany consists in this, that the very great empire should have a single great capital, and that this one great capital would conduce to the development of great individual talent, or to the welfare of the great mass of the people, we are in error."

There is no need to point out how true and correct this statement is. It will be better to let Goethe continue his talk with Eckermann.

"A state has been justly compared to a living body with many limbs, and thus the capital of a state may be compared to the heart, from which life and prosperity flow to the individual members, near and far. But if the members be very distant from the heart, the life that flows to them will become weaker and weaker. A clever Frenchman, I think Dupin, has sketched a chart of the state of culture in France, and has exhibited the greater or less enlightenment of the different departments by a lighter or darker colour. Now, some departments, particularly in the southern provinces remote from the capital, are represented by a perfectly black colour, as a sign of great darkness which prevails there. But what would be the case if la belle France, instead of one great focus, had ten foci whence life and light might proceed?"

FREEDOM IN DEVELOPMENT.

"Whence is Germany great, but by the admirable culture of the people, which equally pervades all parts of the kingdom? But does not this proceed from the various seats of government, and do not these foster and support it? Suppose, for centuries past, we had in Germany only the two capitals, Vienna and Berlin, or only one of these. I should like to see how it would have fared with German culture, or even with that generally diffused opulence which goes hand in hand with culture. Germany has about twenty universities distributed about the whole empire, and about a thousand public libraries similarly distributed. There is also great number of collections of art, and collections of objects belonging to all the kingdoms of nature; . . . nay there is scarcely a German village without its school."

Enlightened Indian Princes have also done their share of work for the good of the people. In India that is to be this work will have to be done on a bigger scale so that there will not be a single village in India without a school and a dispensary. The task is a colossal one and yet it will have to be undertaken if India is to achieve true prosperity.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Commendable Lead.

We heartily welcome the magnificent and patriotic lead in the matter of Electorates, that the Chambhar community gave to the so-called Depressed Classes on Sunday last. In this connection we invite particular attention to the speech of the President of the meeting, Mr. P. Balu, the well-known Quadrangular cricketer. He warned the Deppressed Classes against self-seeking leaders who advocated separatism for personal glorification and advertisement. He strongly supported Joint Electorates and Adult Suffrage in the interest not only of the Nation as a whole but also of the Depressed Classes themselves. If the Depressed Classes, as Mr. Balu very rightly observed, desired progress and sincerely wished not to perpetuate the stigma of untouchability they should certainly vote for Joint Electorates as the system gave them opportunities of having intercourse with the more advanced sections of society and of training them in real national and social service not to one community or party but to the country as a whole.

Untouchability Must Go.

It is clear that the so-called Depressed Classes gain everything through Joint and nothing through Separate Electorate save the perpetuation of their present condition. Despite vile and unscrupulous misrepresentations, the Congress and other progressive elements are doing their best to fight and stamp out untouchability. The so-called Depressed Classes will be rendering invaluable help to the protagonists of their cause if they refuse to have anyhing to do with a political system that would render mass contact with the so-called higher classes of society impossible. For political barriers would inevitably help to perpetuate social distinctions. Untouchability must go; so also the political aspect of it.

Breach of Agreement.

Information available from Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas of the North Kanara District confirms the suspicion that the Revenue authorities are not honouring the agreement they arrived at with Mr. R. R. Diwakar. On the 9th April the Commissioner issued an order as part of the agreement that "if the Collector finds on inquiry into individual cases of hardship that a case for general postponement of the second instalment of land revenue on garden lands in the above two talukas appears to have been made out, he should report to the Commissioner with a view to obtaining Government orders." But it appears that the necessary inquiries have not yet been made and several applications from peasants have been rejected on the frivolous ground that they were stereotyped and were probably dictated by the Congress, as if the merits of the applications depended not upon their contents but upon their authorship. On the other hand the Commissioner is reported to have now practically ruled out the idea of a general postponement of the recovery of land revenue. It is said that in several cases property attached for the non-payment of the first instalment of revenue is not yet released on the plea that though the first instalment has been paid the second is not. The authorities seem bent upon taking their pound of flesh. We trust the fourth-coming Karnatak Conference will deal with the situation effectively.

Hearth in Schools.

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, which has been carrying on for some years past systematic medical inspection of the school children under its charge, has now come to the inevitable conclusion that mere medical inspection is not enough but must be supplemented by medical relief. An experimental scheme of relief tried by the Committee for three months is said to have been highly successful, no less than 817 children having been cured and 310 having improved out of 1284 children treated. We trust the Committee will soon be able to extend its scope both of inspection and relief and that its appeal for co-operation from local medical practitioners will meet with a generous response. The Committee will, of course, give special attention to prevention of ill health and disease by all possible means.

Spare the Indian Tax-payer

Mr. MacDonald announced in the Commons on Thursday that his Government had decided that Britain should build now no more air-ships. This is evidently a decision taken after the inquiry into the disaster that befell R-101. The Labour Government's proposal is that Cardington should be kept as a nucleus of scientific investigation and that R-100 should function as an experimental airship. They hope the Government of India would agree to the proposal that the base at Karachi with the mast to which airships journeying to India were to be moored, should be kept. We do not know why the Government of India should agree, as keeping up the base for the purpose of mooring hypothetical airships would mean an enormous sum every year for the Indian tax-payer.

FEDERATION AND INDIAN RESPONSIBILITY

MR. MUNSHI'S EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS.

In a lecture in the Vasant Vyakhyan Mela series at Poona on Sunday last, Mr. K. M. Munshi subjected the Sankey Report to a searching analysis and emphasized the implications of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He said in the course of his lecture:—

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact is a document of great national importance. Its importance is due as much to the fact that the people of India through their representative Gandhiji are parties to it as that the future constitution of the country may have to be sought within its four corners. The Pact lays down that the object of future discussion between Great Britain and India is to consider further "the scheme for the constitutional Government of India discussed at the Round Table Conference." Then follow these words:—"Of the scheme there outlined, Federation is an essential part; so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India." I propose to place before you this evening a few considerations which arise out of two of these essentials, viz., Federation and Indan responsibility.

This pact, for the moment, has committed the country to a federal form of government. India, governed by a unitary government will no doubt remain a political ideal, possibly as an historical aim, but as a problem of the present it is out of the question. A federation is a half-way house between a league of independent states and a compact national government; and suffers from many defects, the most important of them being weakness in the conduct of affairs at home and abroad arising from a lack of sufficient authority to control the component states and individual citizens. But for uniting and developing new areas on democratic lines it offers the only substitute to a bureaucratic administration. It provides "the bulwark against the rise of a despotic central power and a citadel of freedom for the individual citizen." Further it affords at present the only solution because the Indian States wish to join British India in a closer union without losing their own identity.

THE PROPOSED FEDERATION.

There has been such a diversity of views expressed daily in the press and on the platform that it will be worth our while to visualise the Federation which is proposed and which is warranted by the terms of Pact. Is the proposed Federation going to be merely an international relation between British India and the states or a federal state of which both are members? Is the new constitution going to be a treaty of joint regulation of common interests between British India or British Indian Provinces as the one hand and the Indian States on the other or the fundamental law of one federal India? The Montagu-Chelmsford report envisaged "a congeries of self-governing Indian provinces associated with certain purposes under a responsible Government of India; with possibly what are now the Native States of India finally embodied in the same whole." In 1929 the Maharaja of Bikaner looked forward to a federation of States and a federation of British Indian provinces working together in a commonwealth enjoying Dominion Status. The Simon Report looked forward to a federation of self-governing units including the Indian States with a Central Government looking after concerns which are common to the whole country.

ITS IMPLICATIONS.

At the Round Table Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru invited the Princes to co-operate in visualising an India "which will be one single whole each part of which may enjoy absolute independence within its borders regulated by proper relations with the rest." The Maharaja of Bikaner supported a "federal system of Government composed of the States and British India and urged the wealth of experience available at the Table to devise a means of uniting these differing units into a powerful federal administration." Sir Manubhai Mehta speaking on the occasion supported a Federation which could legislate on federal subjects even though the Princes may have "to suffer diminution of some of their sovereignty." The Sankey report approves of a federal government for the whole of India, with relatively larger powers of control and interference as regards the British Indian Provinces. The Prime Minister declared the policy of His Majesty's Government to be that 'the Central Government should be a Federation of All-India embracing both the Indian States and British India in a bi-cameral legislature.' All these opinions lead one to the inevitable conclusion that the Federation approved of generally and now accepted by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact is one which will constitute India into a Federal State and not merely a league or confederation of British India and Indian States; not a Staatenbund but a Bundesstaat; "not a mere league of states (which does not make a State at all) but a union of people over whom a central power will have a certain amount of direct authority."

It is difficult, however, to follow the remarks made by Sir Manubhai Mehta in his latest speech. The new position which he puts forward is that in the new Federation, subjects of Indian States will not be subjects of a Federal India and will not enjoy the benefit of fundamental rights similar to those enjoyed by British Indian States; and there will be no appeal to the Supreme Federal Court from the State Courts in any matter. He argues that if it were otherwise, the Federation would ignore the natural laws of allegiance and carry with it the incidence of a complete union or unity and not be the confederation as is contemplated at the Round Table Conference. This is rather a surprizing attitude on the part of so responsible a person, and is a complete departure from the position taken up by the Princes as well as the British and British India politicians heretofore. As already pointed out what is proposed is a federation "the most striking and pervading characteristic" of which, according to Bryce, "is the existence of a double government, a double allegiance, a double patriotism; not unity but certainly a union; and certainly not a confederation in the sense of a confederacy. Under such a scheme the Central Government would act, as in all federal states, not only upon the federating units but also directly upon their citizens. If the States choose to come into a federation with British India, they will be welcome only on the condition that they accept the basic principle of a Federal State. They cannot hope to improve their present position with reference to the Para mount Power by obtaining a well defined share in the Government of India and, at the same time, to acquire with reference to British India the position of sovereign states which they do not enjoy at present and which is not permissible under the principles governing federal constitutions.

STATES, NOT SOVEREIGN.

The Indian States, at present, are not sovereign states. Under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act the Government of India interferes with the autonomy of the states. As a Paramount Power it interprets treaties; decides all controversies arising between itself and a state, or between a state and a state; deprives a ruler temporarily or permanently of any of his rights, dignities, powers or privileges; debars from succession the heir apparent or any other members of the ruler's family; through its own officers, exercises political superintendence or supervision; enforces peace and good order in the states; intervenes in the internal affairs of the state and, if necessary, carries out the functions of the state; administers the states during the minority of the ruler; settles disputes between rulers and persons holding land from them; and interferes in all cases of gross misrule. Thus the sovereignty of the Indian States is rather shadowy and the truth was never stated more bluntly than by Lord Reading in his famous letter, dated the 27th March 1926 to H. E. H. the Nizam: "The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing." Thus the actual relation of between the Government of India as representing the British Parliament or the British Crown and the Indian States is more of a highly centralised federal government and its component states which are allowed some measure of autonomy on sufferance.

I may, here, compare with these, the relations between the Secretary of State and the British Indian provinces. These Provinces are, in theory and practice, the provinces of a more or less decentralised unitary state. Though the Preamble to the Government of India Act admits the expediency of giving them in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India, the Secretary of State under Section 19A of the Act exercises unlimited powers of superintendence, direction and control. Those powers are now by a Devolution rule restricted to the following purposes:—

(1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects;
(2) to decide interprovincial controversies;
(3) to safeguard Imperial interests;
(4) to determine questions between India and other parts of the British Empire;
(5) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of power vested in the Secretary of State under certain provisions of Law.

This comparison would show that the Government of India and the Secretary of State possess all the powers which a Federal Government would necessarily claim as its own in the exercise of its sovereignty. Or, to put it the other way, if by sovereignty, we understand, the quality by which the State exercises supreme ruling authority over all persons or personal unions witnin its terrtiory, in India, it is only enjoyed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State as representing the British Parliament with reference to the Provinces as well as to the States.

WHAT AN ALL-INDIA FEDERAL STATE SHOULD BE.

Therefore, when the Gandhi-Irwin Pact refers to a Federation it means the establishment of an All-India Federal State which will, subject to the reservations agreed upon, possess powers and functions similar to those at present exercised by the Government of India and the Secretary of State over the Provinces as well as the States. Such a Federal State would involve a federal executive; a federal legislature; federal subjects and federal revenue; a federal Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution and to decide the extent of the federal and state powers and the states powers 'inter se'; a distribution of powers for the most part capable of being exercised directly on all the citizens of India by the Federal and the State Governments independently of each other. In this connection one is naturally reminded of the language used by Sir H. Parkes on a similar occasion when he proposed the federation of Australasian Colonies:

"But the federal Government must be a Government of power. It must be a Government especially armed with plenary power for the defence of the country. It must be a Government armed with plenary power for the performance of other functions pertaining to a national Government, such as the building of ships, the enlistment of soldiers, and the carrying out of many works in the industrial world which might be necessary for the advancement of a nation. It might be wise that some of these powers should come into force with the concurrence of the State or Provincial Legislatures. It might be wise to stipulate for some kind of gradation in approaching the full powers of the federal Government, or before consummating its full power; but that it should be in design, from the very first, a complete legislative and executive Government, suited to perform the grandest and the highest functions of a nation, could not be a matter of doubt."

DISTRIBUTION AND RESERVE OF POWERS.

In connection with the distribution of powers, a very interesting question is whether the reserve of powers is to be retained by the States and Provinces or the Federal Government. In cases like the United States of America, Switzerland and Australia, where the federating units were independent states who agreed to vest definite powers in the federal government in relation to specific subjects, the reserve of powers was, in law, vested in the federating units; but where, as in this case, the Central Government exercises full powers not only of superintendence and control but of direct interference it is the Central Government which should possess the reserve of powers and assign certain specific subjects for the exclusive jurisdiction of the federating units.

(To Be Continued).

VILLAGERS' GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to publish the grievances of the inhabitants of this village. It is about a month that the villagers are badly suffering due to scarcity of water. The wells and tanks are dried. A few wells outside and far from the village, give some buckets of water, in the early morning and evening, if an interval of eight hours is given. There is a big tank in this village, which is dry in this season due to its not being cleaned and repaired. In 1897 in the time of famine, it was cleaned, repaired and made useful by the Government. After this it was cleaned by the Sanitation Department for four years. Thereafter no one cared about this and the tank remains dry during this season.

This year the villagers gave three years (water) taxes in a lump sum to the Gram Panchayat and applied for the removal of this trouble. The Gram Panchayat presented this application to the Deputy Commissioner of this District and got an order to dig the tank. After this the G. Panchayat started the work. After a few days' labour, the Malguzar of this village stopped the work on the ground that he would lose his possession over the tank. The Gram Panchayat wrote several times to the Deputy Commissioner about this but got no reply.—Yours, etc.,

PANDURANG DESHMUKH,
Member, Village Panchayat.
Pattan, Dist. Betul (C. P.),
May 12.

MOPLA CONGRESS LEADER ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

Janab Abdur Rahman, the Moplah Congress Leader of Kerala and Editor of the "Al-Meen" is arriving in Bombay, Victoria Terminus to-day (Tuesday) at 10-15 a. m. by the Madras Express. All Keralites are requested to be present at the station to accord him a good welcome.

Swadeshi Goods And Congress Certificate

—:o:—

Warning To Public.

The Secretary Boycott Committee writes:—

We have been receiving letters from various industrial and commercial concerns from different places from some time past asking us to certify their goods as Swadeshi and to issue certificates for them. Some letters from other Congress Committees want us to verify some specific allegations against some Mill-owners in Bombay manufacturing cloth from foreign yarn. Other letters are in the nature of complaints made against some local Congressmen issuing certificates to some manufacturers certifying that their goods are pure Swadeshi.

WHEN IS CERTIFICATE VALID.

In view of the above and in view of the Circular that we have received from the A. I. C. C. we take this opportunity of informing the various manufacturers, local Congressmen and the customers know that certificates issued up till now to any manufacturers by any body on Boycott Committee about any article requires the acknowledgement and re-certification by the A. I. C. C. when alone the certificate becomes valid and authoritative. Unfortunately for want of time or for other reasons certificates issued for persons do not touch all the aspect of the question of Swadeshi namely the factors of indigenous capital, labour, raw material, management and majority of Indian directors, etc. But the Swadeshi mill cloth is being already certified by the Congress and the names of Swadeshi mills to be found in the Swadeshi Textile Directory issued under the signature of Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, A. I. C. C.

Since the issuing of certificates is a very vital question requiring careful attention into many details the question has been taken up by the Working Committee, which is going to consider this at its next meeting and will duly send a press note regarding the result of its deliberations on this subject with a view to effect a uniform policy to be followed by every Congress Organisation in matters of issuing certificates to Swadeshi articles, and concerns.

INDIAN MADE IS NOT SWADESHI

Let it be, therefore, clearly understood both by the public and by the manufacturers that any article which till now they are selling as Swadeshi may be certified by the Working Committee as not Swadeshi after examination. Let them not deceive themselves and the public. Merely because a thing is Indian made it does not become Swadeshi for so many things are made in India with European capital, foreign raw materials, foreign management, etc. We advise both the dealers and the public neither to sell or buy respectively any article simply because the sellers call a thing Swadeshi which the buyers in good faith and not on correct knowledge believe to be Swadeshi. A Swadeshi Directory prepared by the A. I. C. C. will shortly be in the hands of the public where from they could know which is real Swadeshi and which is not.

"STRANGE RETRENCHMENT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The leaderette under the above heading published in your to-day's issue is based on insufficient data. I refer to Mr. Ata Husain's case only since I know nothing about Mr. Cameron's affair.

It is wrong to state that Mr. Ata Husain has been compelled to accept a post "carrying a lower salary." As a matter of fact he had been representing his case since 1928 and demanding a transfer from Aden to some place in the Bombay Presidency proper. He voluntarily accepted his present job and it is, I am sure, still open to him to go back to Aden.

Another mis-statement is with regard to his period of service which you say is 22 years. Mr. Ata Husain was first employed in the office of the Oriental Translater to Government sometime in 1914, and at the time he accepted the job at Aden he was drawing less than Rs. 200 and had he remained in that office he would have got his maximum, i.e., Rs. 300 only. He was transferred to the Educational Department in Aden at his own request in 1921 and as such he has hardly put in 10 years' service in that Department. His present pay is Rs. 430 and he should thank his stars for having added to his income by going to Aden. Inter alia it may be mentioned that Mr. Ata Husain secured his present job only on account of Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad.

Yours, etc.,
"ONE IN THE KNOW."
Bombay, May 18.

Sholapur Like Jallianwalla Baug Incident Is An Eye-Opener

—:o:—

YOUTHS MUST ORGANISE AND FREE THEIR MOTHERLAND FROM FOREIGN BONDAGE.

DR. ANTROLIKAR WELCOMED AFTER HIS RELEASE

Dr. Antrolikar, a prominent Congress worker and a Youth Leaguer of Sholapur who was given a savage sentence of 14 years imprisonment during the Martial law regime and was recently released owing to the decision the High Court was congratulated at a meeting held on Monday evening in the Hall of the Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Deccan National Union, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal presided.

RELEASE RAJWADE

A resolution congratulating Dr. Antrolikar on his release and demanding the immediate release of Mr. Rajwade, editor of the "Karma-Yogi," of Sholapur was unanimously accepted.

Dr. Hardikar in his opening remarks observed that they had met there to congratulate Dr. Antrolikar and also demand the release of Mr. Rajwade. They did not want to make any request to the Government but wanted to insist on his release as it was their right to make that demand.

Dr. Hardikar then described at length the various activities of Dr. Antrolikar as an old Congress worker, a Youth Leaguer and a Labour leader. The speaker then explained how he came in contact with the guest of the evening while he was staying at Sholapur.

Referring to the savage sentence of 14 years hard labour Dr. Hardikar declared that the charges against his were baseless and he and his colleagues were harassed because they were doing splendid national work which the authorities however could not tolerate. He also referred to the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment given to 18 members of the Hindustani Seva Dal who were working in Sholapur. Even after that harassment four members of the Dal managed to stay at Sholapur during the Martial law regime and prepared a report of the excesses perpetrated during that regime and it was placed before the Working Committee of the Congress in June 1930.

BACK TO HIS FIELD OF ACTIVITY

The President welcomed back Dr. Antrolikar to the field of national activities and wished that he may enjoy a long life and continue to carry on his various national activities.

Mr. Navre proposed the resolution welcoming Dr. Antrolikar and demanding the immediate release of Mr. Rajwade editor of the "Karma-Yogi." The mover recalled how Dr. Antrolikar gave up his lucrative practice when the Civil Disobedience movement was started and threw himself heart and soul into that movement. Alluding to the rumour that Dr. Antrolikar kept himself in hiding for some days when Martial Law was declared in Sholapur the speaker declared that they were entirely fals rumours and Dr. Antrolikar was never in hiding. Precisely in those days he was moving about from place to place in Maharashtra and organising the movement for breaking Forest Laws. When he knew that he was wanted by the Police he presented himself at the Collector's office.

The speaker, however, expressed his gratification at the fact that fortunately Dr. Antrolikar was not backward with Mallappa Dhanshetti and his other three colleagues who were hanged in the Yeravda jail. As the speaker also happened to be a co-prisoner in the Yeravda jail he described how Dr. Antrolikar was harassed in the jail and how the officers delayed his release by some days even after the decision of the High Court.

MR. BHATT'S ASSOCIATION WITH THE DOCTOR

Mr. A. R. Bhatt seconded the resolution in a vigorous speech. He recalled his associations with the doctor as a worker of the Bombay Presidency Youth League and paid a high tribute to his organisation of the mill workers in the Sholapur city. Mr. Bhatt referred to novel suit that was brought against Dr. Antrolikar by the millowners claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for leading the mill owers' strike. The case lasted for over a year and in the end the millowners had to pay Rs. 1800 to the doctor for his costs.

TRIBUTE TO KURBAN HUSEIN

The speaker further said that he was reminded of his another young colleague from Sholapur Kurban Husein who rendered valuable services as a youth leaguer and a Labour leader and who was hanged. Yet another of their colleagues Mr. Rajwade, editor of the "Karm-Yogi" was in jail. His only fault was that he published an account of what happened in Sholapur during the Martial Law regime. For that, simple reason—for stating the truth—he was victimised and given a barbarous sentence. The same information was reproduced by other papers and as many as 180 prominent citizens of Sholapur had openly declared that they agreed with every word of what the "Karma-Yogi" had published but the Government did not take any action against them while it had kept Mr. Rajwade in jail.

Mr. Bhatt declared that either the Government should release Mr. Rajwade or prosecute the present editor of that paper who had reproduced the same reports and those of the citizens who had thrown a challenge to the Government by supporting what the paper had written.

BREACH OF GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

"To detain political prisoners like Mr. Rajwade" said the speaker "was a clear breach of the Gandhi-Irwin pact and if the Government wanted permanent peace they honour the Pact."

NO FAVOUR FROM GOVT.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, further supporting the resolution, paid a tribute to the doctor for his courage and tenacity. She said it was no favour from the Government that he was released because he was innocent and was wrongly confined to jail. She wished him a long life and hoped that all Maharashtrians would acquire the same zeal for national work as was found in the doctor and work for the salvation of their motherland.

Mr. Mahashabde of the "Navakal," Mr. R. N. Mandlik and Mr. Madhavrao Godbole further supported the resolution.

SAVARKAR'S PHILOSOPHY.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar who was the last speaker on the resolution opined that there was nothing wrong if the report that Dr. Antrolikar had kept in hiding for some days was time provided he had done so with a view to render better service to the cause.

DR. ANTROLIKAR REPLIES.

Replying to the speeches Dr. Antrolikar said that there seemed to be some suspicion lurking in the mind of the public as to the conduct of the Sholapur people last year. He wanted the public not to lose sight of the fact that one of the two policemen who were killed was in the uniform while the other was in plain clothes. Again there was no trouble between May 8 and May 12. It was stated by the Collector that for an hour and a half a crowd of nearly 10,000 persons was showering stones on the police. The speaker asked if that was a story which one would easier believe and if it were true would the Collector and the Police have been left alive to give evidence. He strongly refuted the charge against him and his colleagues of burning the Court and said that if they had wished it was certainly possible for them but their creed was non-violence and they were pledged to.

SHOLAPUR—AN EYE OPENER.

Concluding the speaker said that what happened over ten years ago at Amritsar was repeated last year at Sholapur. The Jallianwalla Baug tragedy had been an eye opener to the people in Northern India and he hoped Sholapur would prove an eye-opener to the people in the South.

FREE YOUR MOTHERLAND FROM FOREIGN BONDAGE.

Dr. Hardikar in his concluding remarks observed that the Government was responsible for incidents like Sholapur and Peshawar because by their repressive measures they drove people to desperate acts and therefore the blame must be laid at their door. By declaring the Congress organisations illegal the Government taught the people how to run under-ground organisations and for that they must thank themselves. He wanted Indians to learn a lesson from [illegible] Sholapur and to organise the youths of the country who would not rest till they freed their country from foreign bondage which would make the repition of such incidents impossible.

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Bombay Session Repudiated

PLEA FOR ALL-INDIA CENTRAL BODY

MADRAS, May 18.

In the course of a statement to the press Mr. Satyamurthi states:—

I am very glad that Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, the treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee, and member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, has declined to preside over the proposed session of the "States" Peoples' Conference at Bombay. I earnestly appeal to all Congressmen and those who sympathise with the peoples of Indian States to dissociate themselves from this Conference.

The best thing for the people of the Indian States is that a single All-India Central Organisation should be formed as early as possible, with a view to its working under the auspices of the Indian National Congress.

The Bombay Conference is in direct violation of that agreement and is an attempt to create a sectional organisation, with a view to find a platform for certain British Indian politicians, than to fight boldly the cause of the peoples of Indian States.

Speaking with a knowledge of the sentiments of the large majority of the peoples in the Indian States, I venture to say that they will have nothing to do with the Conference. The Karachi Committee will meet soon and take necessary steps to carry out its objects. Meantime, I desire to inform the Governments in India and Great Britain and the people of British India and of the Indian States that they should not treat the Bombay Conference or its resolutions as in any way representative of the real opinions or wishes of the peoples of the Indian States.—A.P.

BRITAIN TO BLAME.

For India's Political Ferment.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, in a series of articles, contributed to the "Madras Mail", on current Indian politics says that Britain herself is responsible largely for the latest developments in India; that middle class Indians with their minds enslaved by God-less English education could not conceive of any scheme of Responsible Government adapted to Indian conditions. Hence their blind demand for self-Government on Western lines with adult suffrage and other like farce. In this blind craze they have been verily stimulated by the fractional denational reforms granted by England from time to time. Mr. Acharya opines that the grant of Provincial Autonomy and responsibility at the centre will mean the substitution of a brown bureaucracy in place of a white bureaucracy.—A.P.

Our Nagpur correspondent writes:—Mrs. Gangabai Choubey and Mr. Navinchandra who were convicted under Section 143 were congratulated at a public meeting held in Itwari on Friday night with Mr. Pandurang Saoji in the chair.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

GROWING IMPORTS OF FOREIGN YARN.

SOME STRIKING STATISTICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The recent figures of import in Bombay of cotton yarn and artificial silk as well as cloth from foreign countries are interesting.

In the month of April, Bombay has imported about 8,600 packages of different varieties of yarn from foreign countries against about 5,200 packages last year during the same period Last year in April the Civil Disobedience movement had just started and no picketing was organised at that time. So neither of these influenced the imports of foreign cloth or the foreign yarn at this period last year. It is, therefore, surprising that whereas last year the total imports of cloth and yarn packages were only about 5,200 this year, in the month of April, the import of yarn packages has gone upto 8,600.

From the import figures one or two items are specially noteworthy. India grows sufficient cotton to manufacture yarn under 40s. Besides this, India imports foreign cotton to a large extent. In spite of this, it is surprising that Bombay imported something like 400 packages of yarn under 40s and that too from China alone. Bombay is also importing very largely foreign cotton to manufacture finer count yarn. In spite of this, Bombay imported some 950 packages of grey yarn for 40s and over. The total of imports of grey and double yarn for 40s and over is more than 1,600 packages last month. Out of these 1,600 packages, about 400 came from Great Britain and about 1,200 came from China. Hence China is also exporting to our country yarn over 40s, as much as 1,200 packages, whereas there are no similar imports from any other country at present except Great Britain.

I may assume that all this yarn is used on handlooms and very little may probably be finding its way to the mills in Bombay. Ahmedabad or elsewhere Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere which are consuming such a large quantity of better grade foreign cotton ought to be in a position to supply finer yarn over 40s. There should be no reason for India importing yarn for 40s especially in grey and double. It is, therefore, very essential that the Indian mills should be in a position to meet the demand of the hand looms in this respect.

The other figures from the imports that specially draw one's attention are in connection with artificial silk fabrics and yarn. Bombay imported a little more than 800 packages of mercerised yarn, out of which about 750 came from Japan alone. Of artificial silk yarn, Bombay imported 4,000 packages last month out of which a lion's share namely 2,200 packages, goes to Italy. Holland comes next with some 800 packages and Belgium follows with about 270 packages. It is, therefore, apparent that people still have a fancy for artificial silk goods and the same seems to be in a fairly good demand. The artificial silk is banned by the Congress and its use has been discouraged. The people are more than once advised by Mahatma Gandhi to discard this showy stuff and instead, use genuine silk, if and when available, or to take to cotton goods.

It seems the ladies and the illiterate masses are greatly fascinated by this cheap looking silk and they are the main patrons of this cloth. It is, therefore, very essential that there should be an effective propaganda amongst them, explaining to them why artificial silk fabrics be not used and appealing to them to use instead either genuine Indian silk goods or cotton goods.

While referring to the above it is also worth noting that whereas Bombay imported in all about 13,000 packages of piecegoods last month, artificial silk fabrics alone account for about 5,000 packages therefrom, that is, about 40 per cent of the total imports of piecegoods consisted of artificial silk fabric only. Again from these 5,000 packages more than 4,000 packages came from Japan alone, and about 250 from Switzerland.

There is an apparent decline in the total imports of piecegoods packages in the month of April, but the decline in the imports is not in the same proportion from Japan. Out of the total imports of 13,000 packages Bombay imported about 9,000 from Japan alone and 2,000 from Great Britain; Italy followed this with about 500 and China about 450 packages. About 1,000 packages make up the rest of the imports from other countries.

One need hardly say more about these imports as people ought to be now well aware of their own duty to the country.

Yours, etc.,
DHIRAJLAL CHAGANLAL.
Bombay May 12.

TAGORE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN BENGAL

Bengal Women's Congress To Run Parallel With National Congress.

MORAL VICTORY FOR INTER-MARRIAGE RESOLUTION.

(From Our Correspondent)
Calcutta, May 11.

The completion of his seventieth year by Dr. Tagore was celebrated at many places in Bengal on the 8th May last. The most spectacular celebration was, as a matter of course, held at Shantiniketan where the Poet has founded his great institution and where he was then present. It was a picturesque and imposing scene in a mango-grove and the celebration was characterized by its grandeur of simplicity and absence of useless formalities. According to the old Indian custom the Poet was offered sandal paste and saffron and Vedic prayers were chanted.

Among his numerous admirers present on the occasion were two Chinese gentlemen, Dr. Leo, a poet, and Mr. Kau, an artist, who had come all the way from China specially to attend the function. A large number of congratulatory messages were received from various countries of the world.

Press representatives questioning the Poet-sage succeeded in extorting some messages from him.

AGAINST COMPETITION AND EXPLOITATION

In the course of one of them he is reported to have said, "Those races which persist in cultivating primitive habits of tribal isolation and hostile individualism must suffer and cause suffering by ignoring the fundamental truth of our present civilization. Humanity must adjust itself to the spirit of the age and develop a harmonious co-operation of efforts in order that our present sufferings, born of unnatural competition and exploitation, may be alleviated."

In another message he struck a very important note when he remarked:—"Don't let all your energies be spent up in sentimental outburst but translate them into action. You have had enough of 'Bandemataram'. Let 'Bandemataram' be now replaced by 'Bandebharatam.' Neither by waving the National Flag nor by spinning your quota of cotton on the charkha can you win swaraj, but only by constructive work for the masses, only by actual service to your fellow-countrymen, can you achieve it."

Dr. Tagore saw no permanent solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem till either or both of the communities had been thoroughly exhausted by a long continued fratricidal war, or education had brought about a complete change in their present mistaken outlook which confused dogmas and rituals with the essence of religion.

An appeal has been issued by more than three score very well-known persons, men and women, Indian and non-Indian, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians etc., to the effect that with a view to celebrate this particular occasion sometime later, a preliminary conference would be held on the 16th inst. at the Calcutta University Institute to take necessary steps to organize the celebrations.

DR. FREUD'S BIRTHDAY

On May 6th the seventy-fifth birthday of Prof. Sigmund Freud, the founder of the Science of Psychoanalysis, was celebrated at the University College of Science under the auspices of the Indian Psychoanalytical Society. Dr. Girindrashekhar Bose, the renowned psychoanalyst of Calcutta, was in the chair. It was resolved to send an Indian present to Professor Freud. Also contributions raised by the Society will be remitted to the International Psychoanalytical Association in Austria to which the Indian Society is affiliated.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

In one of the sittings of the Bengal Women's Congress a resolution was moved suggesting the formation of a permanent women's organization in Bengal with a view to secure for them a proper position in the spheres of politics, society, education, and literature. In moving the resolution Miss Santi Das explained that their purpose was to work in co-operation with the Indian National Congress but they would maintain their separate entity with a set of parallel institutions in order not to 'merge their identity' in the personality of the men.

The resolution which conferred the right of divorce on Hindu women failed due to opposition from the orthodox group.

INTER-CASTE AND INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE

Another resolution moved by the same lady, who was the General Secretary of the Reception Committee, contained a clause urging non-interference with inter-caste and inter-communal marriage. An amendment was, however, moved by the orthodox section of the delegates deleting this clause. The mover of the amendment pleaded that intermarriage would not serve the nation well. Miss Das, in what was called a 'fighting speech' spoke in favour of intermarriage as a most useful measure for the development of our national life. But the amendment was passed by a majority of votes. In spite of her defeat Miss Das's advocacy scored a moral victory in that she secured as many as 45 votes against 80, which fact is a clear indication of the demand of Indian youth.

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS.

(Continued from page 6.)

the entire Motherland, it is the duty of all far-seeing statesmen in India to keep them in the camp of Nationalism. We must not by idle and irresponsible talk drive them back into the arms of the British bureaucrats and imperialists. We must make use of all our political sagacity and diplomatic wit in capturing them as friends and allies of Nationalism, and endeavour by precept and persuasion to liberalize and humanize their rule.

It is true that they are talking at present of double loyalty, loyalty to the British connection and loyalty to India, which talk is upsetting the younger doctrinaire minds. But the princes have at present no other alternative but talk in that fashion, for the present restrictions are realities which are not yet superceded. Ultimately they will have to owe their loyalty either to their Motherland, Greater India or to an alien system of rule, and when that choice presents itself they will undoubtedly remain true to our common Motherland.

WHAT THE PRINCES GAIN

In joining the federation the princes will not be called upon just to make sacrifices, but they will also have advantages. They will not only assume extra obligations but will acquire new rights too. If they become full-fledged partners in the federation with no strings attached, with no condition precedent they will have more advantages and more rights than they now enjoy.

The first advantage they will be having would be the participation, an untrammeled participation, in the continuous life of the country, which they do not now have. Secondly, they will be more secure and also serviceable in a democratic (in the best sense of the word) India than at present. And thirdly, the most important point of all, they will become the common citizens of Greater India, enjoying every right and privilege that any other citizen will have. It will not be surprising if the Princes were to come to prize the Greater Indian citizenship more highly than the hereditary princehood in their respective states.

Compared to these priceless advantages and rights the sacrifices and the new responsibilities will be as nothing. Democratization in their present autocratic domains will bring them fresher strength and security, rather than involve added sacrifices.

Whatever future constitution India will have the Declaration of Rights promulgated at the Karachi Congress will have to be embodied in it. And these rights no component state of the federation can deny or violate in honour or prejudice of any Indian national. In fact, no state could contrevene the laws and obligations of the federal Government.

NO NEED OF MUTUAL DISTRUST

Such being the nature of obligations and rights of the individual states neither the present "British" Indian patriots nor our forward-looking princes need look askance at each other. If all of us concentrate upon the welfare of our common Motherland and upon the happiness and contentment of the masses we shall have less time to distrust each other. What we need most now is mutual trust. Let us form a comradery and work of the common good of India.

The youth of India must not be carried away by empty emotionalism and mere slogans. Let them use all their skill and resourcefulness in winning over the most conservative and even reactionary princes not only to their side but to their own point of view. Let us form an open and effective alliance with the princes.

INDIA'S GREAT STRUGGLE

—:o:—

Mrs. Kamaladevi's Speech In Ceylon

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya gave in an address at Kandy what she called the unwritten history of India's recent bid for freedom beginning with Mahatma Gandhi's famous march, to break the salt law, to the events that followed.

In language, alternately picturesque and pathetic, she described the various incidents in the great satyagraha movement. When Mr. Gandhi set out on his march, she said, people thought, "the old man had gone mad." Some laughed. Others scoffed and the Government looked on with amused tolerance. It was a small band of a dozen or two, with little knapsacks in their hands and scantily clad. For martial music they had a single one-stringed instrument.

She went on to relate how the movement gained strength and spread spontaneously and simultaneously throughout the land. The Government got alarmed, and she said, terrible atrocities were perpetrated in an attempt to break the spirit of the Satyagrahis. These people endured suffering and humiliation, and even women and children came into the struggle.

WOMEN IN THE FIELD

The breaking of old traditions and old conventions was witnessed when women came out of their homes. It was not only young women but women of 70 and 80 and even 90, and they all faced lathi charges by the police.

With the whole nation rising to be free, no law could avail. After ten months of the greatest suffering and travail on the part of the Indian people, the Government was forced to come to terms.

The speaker said that she hoped that what she had said would make her hearers think and perhaps act so that, in her next struggle, India would have co-operators to win freedom not only for her own but in other countries so that exploitation may be destroyed and humanity may be free. (Applause.)

GREAT OVATION.

A vast crowd listened to Mrs. Kamaladevi who addressed them from the balcony of the Town Hall. She was accorded a great ovation by the gathering in which Indian youth predominated wearing Gandhi caps and carrying the Indian tricolour.

Mr. K. Kumaraswami welcomed her in eloquent terms and prayed for a glimpse of the vision which moved her, and hoped that she would revive the lost glories of the land which was once called Eden.

RAMESWARAM SCHOOL FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

Congress Committee's Appeal For Funds

Rameswasram Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

In pursuance of the resolution passed unanimously at the public meeting of the Taluk Congress Committee held on March 15, we the Congressmen request that the public will respond to our appeal for help in aid of the funds for establishing a Bharat National School.

The Island in which we are going to establish a school especially for the depressed classes, is well known throughout the whole of India for its sacredness. It is considered as the Benares of South India. It has a population of 15,000. Most of them are very poor.

As there is no other means than that of earning something for the livelihood only from those who visit this sacred place, the inhabitants find it very difficult to educate their children who are thirsting for knowledge and crying for food. We came to a decision that a school should be established where they should be given a free education in English, Tamil, Hindi, Spinning, Weaving and other subjects.

C. P. PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

SAUGOR, May 15.

A meeting of Saugor ladies was held here to elect office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Provincial Women's Conference which is to meet on June 4 and 5. It was unanimously decided to invite Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj to preside over the Conference and a telegram to that effect has been sent to her asking her acceptance. The following office bearers were elected:—

Chairwoman Mrs. Padambabadur, Vice-Chairwomen, (1) Begum Chiraguddin, (2) Mrs. Tai Dixit and (3) Mrs. Laxmibai Shrikhande.

It is understood that invitations for the Conference will be issued to all lady workers of the Province.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS IN BIJNOR.

New Party Formed.

(From A Correspondent.)
BIJNOR, May 14.

Bijnor which is politically a most backward district so far as the Mahomedans are concerned is showing signs of awakening. The educated young Muslims have realised the necessity of forming a political party in this district. They are for joint electorates.

Their organization is named 'Muslim Nationalist Party' with Moulvi Abdul Latif as president and Messrs. Zahurul Haq and Majeed Hassan as its secretary and treasurer respectively.

The following members from the working committee:—Mauvi Nasrulla Khan, editor, "Madina," Messrs. Mustaq Ahmad Khan, advocate, Hamid Ali Khan, Manzur Yunas, Maulvi Habibur Rahaman and Mr. Hameed Hassan, editor, "Ghuncha".—"Leader".

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

"Sunday Times'" Propaganda.

LONDON, May 14.

The "Sunday Times" of 10th May published a sensational cable from its Moscow Correspondent who quoted 'Pravda' to state the following to be the main items of the recently formed "Indian Communist Party":—

"(1) Full Independence to be won by overthrowing the British domination by force of arms, repudiation of all debts, nationalisation and exploitation of all British enterprises, banks, etc.

"(2) To establish Soviet regime.

"(3) To confiscate without compensation all land, forests, etc."

Regarding the tactical and startegical principles which the "Communist Party" is expected to follow according to the same correspondent, it is stated that "individual acts of terrorism will not succeed in overthrowing the British Raj. The worst enemies of Indian revolution are the "Left Wings" of the Congress. The "Indian Communist Party" calls upon the peasantry to refuse taxes etc."

This cable is published with glaring headlines such as "Moscow's Latest Dream", "Plotting A Workers' Republic", "Orders to Indian Communists to overthrow Britain", etc.—"Liberty" Special Cable.

BOYCOTT IN ANDHERI

No Concession To Malegaum & Madura Saries

The Upnagar Foreign Cloth Committee has started picketing of foreign cloth shops at Andheri. As most of the cloth sold in Andheri consists of Handwoven Sarees from Madura, Malegaum, Shahpur and such other places, doubts have been entertained regarding the yarn and silk used in those Sarees. The Upnagar camp has, in these circumstances thought it wise to picket the sale of these Sarees also as no certificates of their being woven from genuine Swadeshi yarn and silk are coming forth.

As Mahatmaji has effected an agreement with certain of the mill owners in Bombay to dispose of the existing stock of artificial silk by August merchants dealing in the cloth containing this kind of silk have demanded a similar concession regarding the sale of Malegaum, Madura and Shahpur Sarees woven with this silk. To clear all possible misunderstandings the F.C.B.C. of the Upnagar Camp wired to Jamnalal Bajaj to consult Gandhiji in this connection.

The reply to the wire was that after consultation with Gandhiji it has been decided not to give any concessions.

VACCINATION IN JAILS

Question In Commons

Mr. Freeman asked the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons) whether his attention has been called to the case of Mr. Sobhraj and Swami Proyag Bharati, two political prisoners, who were asked to be vaccinated in Hyderabad gaol early this year and who refused on conscientious grounds, whether he is aware that they were handcuffed and then forcibly vaccinated, and when they protested their leave of goal was cancelled and what action he intends to take to prevent reccurrence of this incident?

Mr. Benn: I have no information, but will inquire.

(Continued From Column 7.)

exceed their salaries. Besides this a considerable economy has been effected also in materials thus realising a good bit of saving in expenditure. But, not a single man of the permanent cadre of employees or workers has been touched. This has been possible only because of the cordial relations existing between the employer and the worker, and the sympathetic understanding of the view points of each other. No one is the weaker for this. On the other hand, each is the stronger in the sense that the one trusts the other.

TRADE UNION UNITY CONFERENCE.

Impressions Of Efforts Made In Bombay.

Mr. S. M. Sundaram, ex-General Secretary, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, Member, Executive Council A. I. T. U. C., Nagpur Sessions, ex-Editor, "Voice of India", Jamshedpur, writes:—

The conference was conducted throughout in a business like manner. Both the organisers—the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, through their President and General Secretary—and the various representatives from all over India met and deliberated in a businesslike way. Discussions were held in quite a frank and open manner marked by deep earnestness. The fact that there attended so many representatives from the actual rank and file of the working classes, coupled with the facts of long-distance journeys and the consequent worry and expenditure of money, go to show the interest. The select committee appointed to go into the various proposals and plans for achieving unity did substantial business. Whatever might have been the "causus belli" of the 'split' in the ranks of the Trade Union movement that had occurred at Nagpur, there is a genuine desire to close up the ranks and that without avoidable delay. Of course the very frankness and unequivocal expressions that characterised the speeches of some of the members of the Conference seem to have chilled the optimism of a few other members, but that affords no agreement for harbouring pessimism regarding the achievement of unity. The frankness has clarified the issues involved. It has consequently rendered the approach to unity much easier and quicker.

THE ISSUES.

The issue seems to be more a clash of differences in outlook amongst the leaders rather than in the "rank and file". The latter, the masses of workers, never quarrel on question of minimum wage, maternity benefit, minimum hours of work" with sufficient intervals of rest, provident fund and pension, good housing, free education for workers children, unemployment and sickness insurances", etc., not to speak of political freedom for the country. It has been pointed out by the protagonists of various views that questions like Geneva participation, and the International collaborations or affiliations,—these are the questions which divide the Trade Union movement into various camps. As a matter of fact the workers care a brass farthing as to whether any one or more of them should or should not go to Geneva, whether their organisation should affiliate with Moscow or Amsterdam "per se". As for the help and advice, they are perfectly willing to get them thankfully from whomsoever would give them; but there is no question of dictation from any outside body or agency. This is the position, so far as the workers are concerned. It is the leaders who, apparently, are affected by these issues, so called. So it comes to this: that the real cause of disunity is not any difference in outlook amongst the workers, as it is one amongst the leaders. The reason for the state of things is the dearth of leaders of the movement amongst the workers themselves. This was pointed out in the Conference session by one representative—a worker himself—as also by the present writer at the opening session. The time has come now for the Trade Union movement to be led by those who are actually workers, as it is the case in the West. Of course, it is not at all meant to belittle the services of those who, though being outside the category of workers, have rendered real and great services to the cause of the Trade Union movement in India. But the leaders must think in terms of the workers and their problems and worries and, it should not be very difficult to find out a formula on which all can meet.

IS IT A CLASS STRUGGLE?

A word on this subject is necessary. There seems to be some confusion of ideas in item No. 1 of the manifesto issued over the signatures of Messrs. J. M. Mehta, G. L. Kandalkar and others. The signatories assert that the "Trade Union is an organ of class struggle—Its basic task is to organise the workers in a particular trade or industry for defending and advancing their interests. Therefore, "under no circumstances can the object of any Trade Union be to reconcile the interests of capital and labour or to foster friendly relations between the employer and the employee." This appears to be a contradiction in terms! If there can be no reconciliation, "under any circumstances", between capital and labour, as these gentlemen would have us understand, how could there be any "negotiation" between capital and labour on any problem at all? And the wonder of it all is that, in response to a challenge by comrade Deshpande Mr. Mehta declared that month after month various kinds of labour troubles and problems were being solved by negotiation and that he himself had been responsible for finding such solutions in no inconsiderable degree! That apparently defeats the very object of the movement. To our mind capital and labour represent two sides of the same coin in the economy of industry. The two are inseparable from each other. This confusion of ideas is perhaps due to the fact that Capital is always associated with certain individuals who are of a particular type of mentality and therefore capitalists, as such, are regarded as hideous monsters always to be destroyed at first sight! Similarly, it will be equally wrong for any capitalist to assume that labourers are a mischievous lot of pests created by God to worry them (capitalists) and that the latter would be infinitely happier in the world to be without them? An industry can never thrive without capital as much as without labour. Concentration of profits, of money, is not the only aspect of capitalism. The ultimate aim of socialism, we understand, is the complete identity of capital and labour in one. And so long as this much desired transformation does not dawn in our country we have to carry on with actualities before us.

JAMSHEDPUR'S EXAMPLE.

In Jamshedpur retrenchment was effected scientifically, i.e., by reducing from the top. This is a phenomenon unique in the history of relations between capital and labour in India. We have only heard till now of such method of economy—and the right method too—being practised in certain countries of the West, and never in India. According to our information the General Manager of the Steel Company—a foreigner, an American—set the ball rolling by voluntarily reducing his pay by ten per cent. and foregoing his other allowances—not a small sum, running over a thousand per month. Similarly, other higher paid officers of the Company, whose pay is subjected to a cut of ten per cent. agreed to a further cut of 20 per cent. in their bonuses on tonnage basis which in some months even

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG

A Few Suggestions

(BY SARDAR SARDUL SINGH CAVESHAR.)

The present Indian National Flag was introduced about ten years back. I doubt if it was done after properly consulting technical or public opinion on the subject. Not only the colours in the National Flag of Bulgaria are quite the same as those of ours, their arrangement contravenes the first fundamental heraldic law that "colour should not be placed on colour, nor metal on metal yellow in blazonary being the equivalent of gold and white or silver. According to thts canon the present arrangement of red green, and white are heraldically an abomination and literal copy of a bad example.

In accordance with Gandhiji's original interpretation "white" represent the combination of all the seven colours and thus stands for all the minority communities. This interpretation is not consistent with itself. As white represents all the seven colours of the spectrum, how can it represent only the minorities and not the two major communities whom we wish to represent separately by Red and Green? Red and Green, according to the idea mentioned above, are also included in white.

That white represents all the seven colours is an idea unknown to heraldry. Flag after all represents a convention, and in such matters we need not flout old conventions without there being good reason for it. Moreover, when we introduce a new idea, it becomes all the more objectionable when it is not consistent even with itself.

WHAT THE COLOURS SIGNIFY.

Red and Green of the present National Flag are said to represent the Hindu and Muslim national colours respectively. Red certainly is the chief mark of certain Hindu religious sects, but it was never used as a symbol of Hindu political life. During the last one thousand years or so saffron colour was regarded as the colour symbolising the spirit of chivalry and sacrifice. It was this colour that was predominantly used by Hindus on all auspicious occasions and during the War. The Sattis also used this colour as symbol for supreme sacrifice.

In the south, amongst Maharattas, the saffron colour became "Ochre," because of the flag of Shivaji which he is said to have received from his Guru, Ram Das, a Vaishnav Saint; Ochre is the colour affected by Sadhus all over India.

Green was never a universal colour with the Muslims. It was adopted only by Abbaside Khalifs and later on by Moors as a mark of respect for Ali who is said to have used this colour prominently in his dress. Even now green is popular mainly amongst Shias and those Fakirs who have a special regard for it.

In the very beginning, just after Hazarat Mohamet's death, the Muslim banner consisted of a black cloth cut from a curtain that used to hang before the door of Hazrat Aysha, the favourite wife of the prophet. Black flag remained the National Muslim flag for a pretty long time, but later on when the influence of Khilafat became weak, and many independent Muslim kingdoms were set up in various parts of the world, different colours were adopted by different royal families. At the present time neither in Turkey, nor in Persia or in Hedjaz, green is regarded as the National Muslim colour. Turkish flag is red, so is that of Hedjaz. Persian Flag is a tricolour having the same colours as the present Indian National Flag with this difference that those are properly arranged from heraldic point of view, white having been put between red and green. It is only in Egypt that green is still regarded as the National Muslim colour.

SIKH OBJECTIONS.

Sikhs strongly object to the present form of the National Flag. They say that when Hindus and Muslims have got their own colours, why not the Sikh colour should also be included. They are not satisfied with being represented in the "White". When Hindus and Muslims could chose the colours supposed to be associated with their past history, why Sikhs should be given a colour which has nothing to do with their traditions. They insist that saffron colour should be included in the National Flag or the communal significance of the Flag be done away with.

It may be remarked here that the so-called Sikh National colour is, as has already been explained, in fact the Hindu Martial colour. It was only recently that Sikhs and Hindus became two distinct political communities; most of the Sikh symbols have naturally Hindu origin.

If the Sikh colour is included in the National Flag, there is no reason why Christians, Jains, Jews and Parsis should not demand the same treatment. If the committee thinks that the communal significance of the Indian National Flag be maintained, it can only have either a white flag or a flag having all the colours of the spectrum. A flag consisting of all the Rainbow colours and arranged in the natural manner, is not a bad idea; it shall certainly look beautiful and make a brave display.

From the purely national point of view the objection is raised that when India is to soon become one united nation, and when every effort should be made to level down communal differences anything that tends to perpetuate such differences should be done away with. The presence of Red and Green as Hindu and Muslim colours and the introduction of Sikh and other colours becomes extremely objectionable from this point of view.

There is also an idea in certain labour circles that Indians should adopt the red international Labour flag. As Indians have yet to attain the status of a Nation, international ideas, and those too of a particular school, are not yet very popular; the general trend of opinion amongst Indians is to have a distinctive national flag of their own.

SUGGESTIONS.

From the Nation point of view, I would propose that the new flag should consist of two or three colours. Green and Gold, or Green, Gold and Blue; Green shall represent Indian Agricultural Industry, and Gold Indian trade and commerce. Green and Gold also represent the Indian spring time, and thus stand for new life and progress. Industry and prosperity are also connoted by these two colours. In blazonry green or vert signifies love and abundance, and gold stands for faith, wisdom glory.

There is only a small number of flags with one or two colours. Generally the flags are tri-colours. Having in them the elecent of balance, from the point of view of art they look more beautiful than flags with one or two colours. Our present national flag is also a tri-colour and if it is desired to keep up the old tradition we should have our flag of Green, Gold, and Blue colours; green, at the bottom, blue at the top and gold between them both.

The device or charge on the present national flag is extremely inartistic. Charkha has certainly come to possess a spiritual and moral value, but it has not yet attained any artistic significance. The spinning wheel is after all a machine, and machines and art do not go well together. Moreover spinning wheel is related only to a temporary phase of Indian economic life. However one may desire otherwise, machine age is making fast strides in the country, and it is doubtful if after a decade or two of Purna Swaraj, when India is also industrialised, the spinning wheel would survive, or at least possess the importance it does to-day.

I would suggest that we should adopt as device a bunch of cotton flowers surrounded by rice and wheat corns." Cotton flowers shall stand for spinning and weaving industry while rice and wheat corns shall represent both the labour and fruits of the labour of the India's teeming millions.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST CHANGE

Any change of the present National Flag may be objected to on the ground that as the present Flag has conventionably well established its position it would not be proper to make any alterations in its design. Besides it may be said that as thousands of Indians have suffered to maintain the honour of the National Flag, its proposed change would do violence to our sentiments and regard for it.

The first objection is based on want of knowledge on the subject and the second on a sort of confusion of thought.

People have suffered not for this or that colour or for this or that design but for the National Flag as such. Whatever the new form of the National Flag it will inhint all the honour won by the old flag.

Almost every national flag has assumed its present position after many changes. I need not mention here the changes that have been made from time to time in the National Flags of Germany, France, United States, Russia, Austria and Norway; but I append two short notes taken from the Encyclopedia Brittinica to show how flags like the British Union Jack and the British Royal Standard had to undergo changes even in quite recent times. The perusal of the notes would show that a change in the National flag of a nation is after all not such a serious affair.

THE ROYAL STANDARD OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal standard of Great Britain now bears the arms of England quartered with those of Scotland and Ireland. From the time of Richard I it had borne the arms of England only, until Edward III began to set the old arms of France in the first and fourth quarters with those of England in the second and third. Following the custom of the French King, Henry V reduced the number of his Fleurs-De-lis to three. The next change was made when James I had the first and fourth quarters of France quartered with England, the second quarter of Scotland and the third of Ireland. William III set over all this an escutcheon of Nassau. Queen Anne's first and fourth quarters were of England parted with Scotland, the second quarter of France the third of Ireland. George I, showed the ame, changing the fourth quarter of the arms of the electors of Hanover. In 1801 the arms of the royal banner or standard were as they are now, save for Hanoverian arms on an escutcheon in the middle, which was removed at the accession of Queen Victoria. It is worthy of note, however, that in the royal standard of King Edward VII which hangs in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, the ordinary "winged woman" form of the harp in the Irish third quarter is altered to a harp of the old Irish pattern.

THE UNION JACK.

The National flag of the British Empire is the Union Jack in which are combined in Union the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. St. George had long been a patron saint of England, and his banner of silver with a cross gules its national ensign. St. Andrew, in the same way was the patron saint of Scotland, and his banner of azure with a saltire silver the national ensign of Scotland. On the Union of that two crowns James I, issued a proclamation ordaining that "henceforth all our srbjects of this Isle and Kingdom of Greater Britain and the members thereof, shall bear in their main-top the red cross commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross commonly called St. Andrews cross, joined together according to a form made by our heralds, and sent by us to our admiral to be published to our sair subjects, and in their fore-top our subjects of south Britain shall wear the red cross only, as they were wont and our subjects of north Britain in their fore-top, the white cross only as they were accusomed." This was the first Union Jack, as it is generally termed though strictly the name of the flag is the "Great Union" and it is only a "Jack" when flown on the Jack-staff of a ship of war. At the death of Charles I, the Union with Scotland being dissolved of the ships of the parliament neverted to the simple cross of St. George but the union flag was restored when Cromwell became protector, with the Irish harp imposed upon its centre. On the Restoration, Carles II removed the harp and so the original union flag was restored, and continued as described until the year 1801, when on the legislative union with Ireland, a cross styled like that of St. Patrick a saltire gules, in a field silver, was incorporated in the Union flag.

KARNATAK WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

It has already been announced that the Karnatak Provincial Political Conference will be held at Hukeri on the 26th and 27th May. Along with that, it is decided to hold the Fifth Session of the All Karnatak Women's Conference there on the 27th instant, and a distinguished lady from Bombay will preside, with whom correspondence is going on and whose name will soon be announced.

The last four Sessions of the Conference were held at Bijapur, Belgaum, Bellary and Dharwar respectively. But as there was no awakening among women in those days they were not attended by large numbers. This time, however, there is sufficient awakening as a result of the last Satyagraha movement and it is evident that they will attend the Hukeri Session of their Conference in large numbers.

ORGANISING WOMEN.

The Conference will try to organise women in the province, chalk out a programme for them and see that it is successfully carried out. The present Session is expected to be a momentous one. All the women in Karnatak, including the States, are, therefore, requested to attend the Conference and make it a success.

HOW TO REACH.

Hukeri is about 35 miles from Belgaum and there is regular motorbus service. It is also at a distance of about 4-5 miles from the Railway station, Hukeri-Road and motors are available there also. Intending visitors may either get down at Belgaum or at Hukeri-Road Railway station and reach the Conference place by motor. Sisters desirous of going to Hukeri should please communicate with the undersigned at Hubli (Dist. Dharwar) before the 22nd instant and after that date at Hukeri (C/o. Women's Conference). Resolutions to be placed on the agenda of the Women's Conference should reach the Secretary at Hubli on or before the 22nd instant.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

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came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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THE BASIC FUNCTION OF A TRADE UNION

Power To Bargain Collectively

(By SUNDER KABADI).

All the wealth of the world is created by the workers. Still the workers are poor. They build beautiful houses, but live in the most miserable places. The tillers on the land produce food-grains, but most of them hardly get one full-meal a day. Thread is spun and cloth is woven by workers, but seldom can they wear a fine dress.

Why is it so? Because the workers are slaves of Capitalism. The product of their labour does not belong to them. They are given just enough to live, so that they can keep on toiling for the benefit of the capitalists. It is said that the capitalists have invested money to build up their concerns, so that they have the right to make profit. But, where did they get the money from? How could some be rich and the other poor, unless one robbed the other? Take one rich man after another, it will be found that very few of them ever did any work which produces wealth. Some of them inherited the fortune. If the full value of his labour remains with the worker, fortune cannot accumulate with the few.

WHAT IS "PROFIT"?

Let us see how wealth is produced. There is a piece of wood. It is worth say, two rupees. A table is made out of the piece of wood. The table is sold for much more than two rupees—three or four times as much. How does this increase of value take place? The value increases, because so much labour is required to make the the workers in the factory where table out of the piece of wood. But the workers in the factory where the table is made, get as wages only a small fraction of the value produced by their labour. The rest is appropriated by the owner of the factory who does not contribute anything to the production of greater value. If the workers got the full value of their labour, there would be no profit for the owner.

The simple example of the table made out of a piece of wood applies to the huge factories and workshops. The owners of these buy cotton, jute or other raw material. These are manufactured into articles which fetch many times more than the money spent for buying the raw materials. The wages paid to the workers represent a part of the increased value. The remainder goes to the owners. These always try to give the workers as little possible. The less the workers' share, the more is theirs! This is capitalist exploitation.

The few who inherit fortune possess the instrument to exploit more workers. They set up mills and factories where more workers are employed to produce greater profits for them. The profit eventually becomes the instrument for the exploitation of more.

WHAT WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST.

The struggle of the workers is against this system of capitalist exploitation. The workers first organise themselves in Trade Unions with the object of demanding a minimum price for the labour they perform. "The basic function of the Trade Union is to face the employer collectively." As long as the employer can deal with the workers individually, he is in a position to hire labour for just as much as he pleases to pay. The workers having no other means of subsistence come hungrily to the factory-gates. Taking advantage of their helplessness, the employers offer the lowest remuneration for their labour. The workers compete with one another, making it possible for the employer to dictate his terms.

Organised in Trade Unions, the workers can bargain with the employer collectively for better terms. If the terms made by the workers are not accepted by the employer, the workers withhold their labour. The capitalists make profit, only when wage labourers produce value. Suspension of work for a day or two or more, therefore, means loss for the capitalist as well as sufferings for the workers. The capitalists are obliged to choose between less profit or no profit. They naturally choose the former alternative. "Thus by the ability to bargain collectively, the workers improve their conditions slightly. This is the positive outcome of Trade Unionism."

But the capitalist system still remains intact. The little loss sustained by the employers is soon recovered. The profit made by robbing the workers belongs to only a very few persons. So it is much more than is necessary for their living, however extravagant and luxurious. So, the major part of the profit accumulates as capital. It is invested in setting up new mills and factories or refitting the old ones with the so-called labour-saving machineries. That is, workers are made to perform more labour in the same time than before. For the same hours of labour they are given the same wages as before; but more labour performed means greater profit for the employers.

Under the system of capitalist exploitation, the workers' share in the value of what he produces is never increased. Consequently, the capital accumulates with the employers in ever-increasing amount; and the power of these to enslave and exploit the workers grows.

FIRST STAGE OF STRUGGLE.

This being the case, "Trade Unionism is the first stage of the workers' struggle for freedom." It appears the workers for bigger fights against Capitalism. The workers must all join the Union. They should refuse to be treated as helpless slaves to be bought by the capitalist at the cheapest price. If all the workers join the Union, the employers will be obliged to approach the Union regarding the wages and conditions of labour of the workers. Then, the workers will cease to be helpless victims.

Thus fortifying their position through Trade Unionism, the workers will be prepared to attack the very system of Capitalism and eventually, become the owner of all that they produce. The wealth created by the workers, but to-day appropriated by the parasitic capitalists, will, then, be used for providing the workers themselves with all that has become the monopoly of the fortunate few to-day.

AGRICULTURAL BIAS TO VILLAGE EDUCATION

Poona Training College Course

POONA, May 15.

The proceedings of the May Vacation Refresher Course, 1931, which was held at the Training College for Men, Poona, from May 4th, terminated with the closing address given, on the morning of the May 15 by Mr. D. C. Pawte, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

A prayer and Welcome song having been sung by the pupils, Principal Tawde gave a short report of the proceedings. He related how the class was started in response to the desire of a number of teachers in the various districts to know the modern methods and experiments in education.

The candidates, of whom 7 were ladies, were not confined to one or two single districts, but represented all the principal divisions of Maharashtra. Forty-two lectures on different topics were given during the course.

AGRICULTURAL BIAS.

The President at the outset expressed his deep satisfaction at the enthusiasm and labour of love of the promoter of the Course and his associates. The President emphasised the necessity of every teacher keeping himself in touch with modern tendencies in education, taking care, at the same time, not to forget the educational ideals of our ancestors who gave paramount importance to the formation and development of character. The acquirement of knowledge, the practice of suitable method of teaching, and the ensuring of willing obedience from public formed the essential characteristics of the real teacher.

Mr. Pawte then advised the candidates who attended the Course to co-operate with the parents of pupils under their charge, and to adapt their teaching so as to suit the needs of the people. In villages he recommended that an agricultural bias should be given to education; and a vocational bias was recommended wherever the surroundings warranted its introduction. In conclusion, Mr. Pawte remarked that, in his estimation, there was nothing nobler in life than to look to the educational needs of the people of our country.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER

Agitation For Andhra Province

VIGOROUS PICKETING CAMPAIGN IN PROVINCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, May 14.

The outstanding event of the week has been a revival of the agitation started about 20 years ago for the formation of an Andhra Province, incorporating the Northern Circars, the Ceded Districts, and the districts of Nellore and Chittoor. The immediate cause for bringing it up from the older sphere of forgotten politics was the gesture made by Mahatma Gandhi to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

COMMITTEE OF ACTION.

In spite of the unanimous resolution adopted by the Madras Legislative Council recommending to the Government of India the formation of separate province for Andhra and despite the Nehru Report which also recommended the same the GGvernment of India did not accept the recommendation. Further, the unseemingly manner in which the Simon Commission refused to investigate into this question and the absence of any recommendation in their report to form an Andhra Province from out of the thirteen districts has given a great impetus to this movement. A strong committee has been appointed at a meeting held in Madras on the 24th April consisting of Messrs. Ramdas, Nageswararao and others to devise measures effectively to carry on the necessary agitation for a separate Andhra province. The acknowledgment of this principle by the Indian National Congress and recognition of an Andhra Province by the same body have made matters easy. The Government of India too have given their consent to the doctrine of redistribution of Provinces on linguistic basis, 3 years ago, when Mr. Evans agreed to Mr. Ramdas's resolution in the Council of State on the subject.

PICKETING IN ANDHRA.

With the release of our National heroes from the jails, the whole of our country is humming with activity. The Gandhi-Irwin pact opened out a wider field of operations in which not only those that had been incarcerated but also other public workers of different political faiths joined. In all the large places like Berhampore, Vijayanagaram, Bezwada, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Ellore and Nellore not to speak of many other small towns, picketing is going on very briskly. While men control the campaign, the rank and file is monopolised by women, young and old, rich and poor irrespective their status in life or their religious denominations.

NEED FOR CENTRALISATION.

It must be pointed out that the picketing campaign however efficient and praiseworthy in its present working, needs a reconsideration and reconstruction. The absence of centralisation and of regular scheme of operations directed upon a chief importing place like Bezwada, tends to impair the good features of the programme. It is likely that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee or its Working Committee will take the subject in hand and re-examine this question and frame a new plan whereby the present defects will be removed.

VIOLATION OF TRUCE.

In spite of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, glaring intractions of the terms and spirit with which the document is animated continue to take place. Hardly had the ink of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact been dry on the paper when the police had taken to a violation of the truce by resorting to firing leaving aside a series of lathi charges on poor innocent devotees that had gathered at Vadapalli near Rajahmundry to take the deity in procession, resulting in the death of at least four persons and injuring several others. Two Committees one, on behalf of the citizens of Rajahmundry and the other appointed by the A. P. C. C. went and inquired into the situation and both the Committees have come to the unanimous decision that the responsibility for the Vadapalli affair rested on the shoulders of the police.

PUBLIC OPINION.

"In any view we are strongly of opinion that the police conduct was unjustifiable was the opinion expressed by the Committee appointed on behalf of the citizens of Rajahmundry. The Committee appointed on behalf of the A. P. C. C. known as the Vadapalli Shooting Congress Enquiry Committee consisting of Messrs. K. Nageswararao, K. Venkatappaiah, T. Prakasam, A. Kaleswararao and B. Sambamoorty expressed their opinion in the following terms:—

"We feel bound to conclude that the removal of the National Flag and the pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders from the car by the police was premeditated."

"We are also of opinion that the lathi charges were brutal and unjust. The police had no right to compel people to draw the car and much less to beat them mercilessly over and over again when they refused to draw the car. This behaviour of the police is utterly repugnant to all sense of justice and humanity.

"It is remarkable that the people bore all this cruel beating with great forbearance. The climax was reached when orders for firing were issued though there was nothing in the conduct of the people to necessitate any firing. No warning was given to the people to disperse, nor was sufficient time allowed to the crowds for dispersal."

When the attention of the Government was drawn to the above excesses by Messrs. Prakasam and others, they refused to arrange for a committee of inquiry.

TO FIGHT RETRENCHMENT

Railwaymen Asked To Start Reserve Fund

(From A Correspondent.)

CHILKULGUD, May 13.

A mass meeting of the H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Union was held on the 13th at Chilkulguda Maidan, Mr. S. Guruswamy, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation spoke on the reply given to Union's memorandum of Grievances, by Sir kAbar Hydari. The speaker said that Sir Akbar Hydari's reply was not at all a reply to the 172 demands presented by the Union, but a statement of general policy regarding the staff matters.

The announcement of enquiry into present wages scales, introduction of new discharge and dismissal rules, contemplation of new leave rules and Staff Selection Board, application of Washington and Geneva Conventions and periodcal quarterly conferences between the Agent and the Union, were the main features of the reply, but he pointed out that no definite reply regarding detailed demands has yet been given.

Mr. S. Guruswamy emphasised the fact that all the demands were based on existing practice on one or another of the Indian Railways and this fact was frankly admitted by Sir Akbar Hydari, and it was upto the Administration to show in what way the local condition precluded the acceptance of such privileges for the N. S. Railway Employees. He further said that he knew the present Agent Mr. Maflin, as one who gave evidence before the Royal Lahore Commission last year and who opened the E. B. Railway Union Conference, where he was acting as Agent. He hoped that he would stick to his views that all cards should be laid on the table in every vital matter. By persuation and conference methods differences should be settled.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the N. S. Railway Employees' Union, had asked for a detailed reply to the memorandum and the Union would discuss the reply when it is received.

He next dwelt on the present retrenchment situation on various railways and urged the workers to start a reserve fund as required by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation as Bombay not only to defend themselves, but also to help the Federation to defend their comrades on other Railways.

WHEN NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS

Communalists Become Compromising

In the course of a statement, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto writes:—

Recently some of my Muslim friends in Karachi City have sought to create a cleavage among the Muslims in Sind. They have divided themselves into two groups—communal and nationalist, as the terms go. Each group seeks to obtain an ascendancy over the other and the leaders of each claim that they are voicing the political views of the whole community, although they know only too well in their heart of hearts that it is not so. No doubt they realise that the taking up of a false position is only dangerous in the long run. We all have the well-being of our community at heart. But divisions always weaken every cause, and divisions within our own community must necessarily work the greatest havoc.

We are all seeking the political emancipation of India. We are not seeking Hindu Raj or Muslim Raj. We want Dominion Status in which every Indian, be he Hindu or Muslim, will have his due and proper place. Muslims cannot contemplate with equanimity the impending great political changes, if they have no place in it. It is, therefore, necessary that the different communities in India, should be enabled to have confidence in one another. The greatest duty before us is to revive the confidence in one another which undoubtedly existed in happier tims, to replace the present lack of confidence in one another by trust and love for one another.

The Muslims are prepared to trust their Hindu brethren and to accept their rule wherever they are in a majority. Why should not the Hindus trust Muslims wherever they form the majority? Packed and prepared meetings deceive nobody and serve no useful purpose. An entire change of mentality is called for. If the differences are narrowed down to the issue of joint or separate electorates, why not leave that question to be settled last? Sincerity of purpose will clear the atmosphere in the meantime, and a change of hearts will surely restore that mutual trust and confidence without which no paper constitution however progressive and generous will ever succeed. It is for the majority community to be generous and so to carry the minorities with it.

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Public Meeting Held In Bombay

To demand the release of all political prisoners not covered by Gandhi-Irwin agreement, a meeting was held on Sunday at the Sikh Association Hall, when S. Sant Singh presided. A large number of ladies attended the meeting.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, the General Secretary of the Association, who is engaged in compiling an exhaustive and detailed list of such prisoners, narrated the history of several cases beginning from Lahore and Burma conspiracy cases of 1914-15 and vehemently condemned the attitude of the Government in not releasing these prisoners although they have completed their full term of imprisonment. Some have completed more than 17 years in jail. The Government insists that they must complete full 20 years in jail and the ordinary rules of remission have been scrapped in the cases of these unfortunafe prisoners.

Some of 1'14 conspiracy case prisoners died in the Andamans and the health of those still in jail is reported to be very bad. S. Jamiat Singh said that there were more than 1,000 such prisoners involved in nearly 50 different political cases and he congratulated the Congress for passing a resolution demanding their release. The Congress should supplement this resolution with a vigorous propaganda for their release.

Sirdar Labh Singh feelingly spoke on the subject and the meeting ended after prayers for the release of all rotting in jails

A PLEA FOR AN ALL-INDIA KHADDAR WEEK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A statement issued by the Secretary of the A. I. S. A. shows that in the six months ending 31-3-1931 the production and sales of Khaddar were 26 lakhs and 31 lakhs as compared with 21 lakhs and 29 lakhs respectively during the corresponding months of the previous year. This is a heart-rending tale to all lovers of Khaddar especially when one considers the awakened consciousness in the country as the result of the last Civil Disobedience campaign. Of course, some explanation for this may be found in the fact that many of the Khadi workers were in jail for five out of the six months in question. On the other hand the sales in the various depots in the city of Bombay have a different story to tell. Sales have fallen below the average and instead of there being an increased demand for Khaddar, it is with difficulty that even past records are being maintained. In the name of Swadeshi, mill-made cloths many of which are nothing but pure unadulterated foreign cloth, are preferred by the public at large now that Swadeshi cloths have been approved by the Congress. This, however, cuts at the very root of the Khaddar cult which is nothing but saving the poor villager from abject starvation. Only recently, a correspondent wrote to the local Press, how a Swadeshi Stores in Bazar Gate Street palmed off foreign cloth as Swadeshi mill-made. It is an open secret that many a Swadeshi Stores in the city of which many have sprung up like mushroom sell actual foreign cloth changing the labels. When to all this is added the fact many of the mills use Egyptian and/or American cotton, one can easily understand what percentage of the real Swadeshi spirit is visible in purchasing mill-made cloths. In the interests of the Swadeshi cloth trade, some sort of a licensing system ought to be introduced by the Congress Committees with power for their inspectors to pay sudden visits and examine stocks. I understand that some such procedure is followed by the Committee of the Swadeshi Market in Kalbadevi Road.

Large stocks of Khaddar are available in the various depots in the city and from private reports, I understand that Tirupur, one of the biggest production centres, has over a lakh and a half worth of stocks. An increased scale of production has been budgetted for by the A. I. S. A. for this year. In view of all these, if stocks do not move sufficiently fast, much harm will be done to the industry. When it is remembered that this time last year there was a veritable raid on all the Khaddar depots all over the country, one cannot but feel extremely sorry that within a year the scales should be turned against the Khaddar industry. Some immediate solution must be found out for moving the accumulated stocks and that can be done only by intensive hawking from door to door. A Khaddar Week or Ten days should be observed by all the Congress Committees in the country. The annual elections of the various Committees will be over by the first week of June and the new committees could not start their new year's Congress work under better auspices than of celebrating a Khaddar Week. During this period Khadi bazars may be held locally, Charkha and Takli competitions may be held, hawking from door to door by volunteers may be resorted to and a number of meetings and demonstrations may be held with a view to rivet the attention of the Indian public on the need for purchasing their annual requirements of clothing from pure hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. The A. I. S. A. should request the Working Committee of the Congress to approve of the Scheme and instruct the subordinate bodies accordingly. I hope this appeal will reach the years of the responsible leaders in the country who have been ceaselessly exerting themselves in the cause of the poor man's bread which is nothing but Khaddar.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

S. I. Bldgs., Matunga,

May 16.

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A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.

It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2|- only per bottle.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5973	18 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	22 „	28 „
Hakone „	10500	....	@1 June
Iyo „	6000	30 May	13 „
Suwa „	11000	....	16 „
Tokiwa „	8972	15 June	29 „
Fushimi „	11000	....	@ 30 „
x Kaga „	5360	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers.
‡Calls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	17 „	14 June
Aruna „	10500	10 June	28 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Iaiyo Maru	22000	9 June	16 June
Chichibu „	22000	24 June	30 June

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	10th May.	23rd May
Tamatsu Maru	20th „	28th „
Shunko Maru	25th „	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th „

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IRON JELLOIDS.

Every woman has times when her blood requires purifying and enriching by a course of Iron Jelloids No. 2.

Every man who knows the loss of energy that follow from the strain and excitement of work or pleasure should know that Iron Jelloids (No. 2 A) were made for just such cases as his.

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But it must be the genuine Iron Jelloids, no other iron preparation is so scientifically prepared or so easily assimilated into the blood.

4 days' trial Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 days) Rs 2/12/-.
S. C.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, May 18.
Jalavihar Parch, Rangoon.
Querimba, Hatchard, Rangoon.
Garmula, Mann, Calcutta.
Fusijama Sencovich Trieste.
Tottori Maru Imada Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, May 19.
Uhenfels Strafing Hamburg.
Jalaveera; Beatson; Ponani.
Genoa Benzamino; Genoa.

LOADING.
Bombay, May 18.
Steamer Belatis for Calcutta.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Khosrou for Mauritius.
Steamer Silveralm for New York.
Steamer Jalavinar for Rangoon.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer "Jalavihar", arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Querimba," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer "Garmula", arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Fusijama:—The L T Coy's steamer "Fusijama," arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru":—The N Y K steamer "Tottori Maru", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Uhenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Uhenfels," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer "Genoa" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 18.
1 City of Eastbourne, Calcutta, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
3 Frienfels, Karachi, 20-5, L Edwards.
7 Fusijama Karachi 25-5 L T and M I.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar. 16/5, James Finlay & Co.
12 Rewenfels, Karachi, 21-5, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Uhenfels, Rotterdam, 19-5, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Genova, Genoa, 19-5, L T & M S Co.
16 Karoa, E & S Africa, 20-5, M M. and Co.
17 Peebles NF, NF, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
2 Garmula Karachi NF, M M and Co.
3 Chakla, P. Gulf, 20-5, M M and Co.
4 Varela Busrah 22-5 M M and Co.
5 Costcappelle M'Coast 20-5 Merchant S N Co.
6 C/o. Durban Karachi 21-5, K N. and Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Vita NF, NF, M M and Co.
12/13 Nuddea Calcutta 23-5 M M & Co.
14 Lalita M'Coast 20-5 Malabar S N Co.
15 Jamnagar Bedi Bunder 19-5 L Naranji and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 18-5 R Assana & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti Toticorin 30-5 Scindia S N Co.
G Maur, Bangkok 20-5 F Campbell and Co.
H Strudsholm, M Coast, 18-5 National S. S. Co.
C/R Jalavihar Rangoon 22-5 Scindia S N Co.
D/E Indira M'Coast 18-5 Malabar S S and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathas 29-5-31 P and O S N Co
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Massenes, 27-5-31, J F C.
C/o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO
Tenesse, 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd
Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31 L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 17-5-31 L T and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell
C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru, 18-5-31 N. Y. Kaisha
Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda, 22-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula 16-5-31, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
C/o. Durban, N F K N and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freinfels 20-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels 19-5-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Ravenfels, 21-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, NF, L T Co.
FOR OSLO
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla N. F. M. M. and Co.
Varela, N F M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nudea N F M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, NF, T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karoa 27-5-31 M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, N F T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Meinam, NF, M Marittima & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Malwa P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o. Durban, K N and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Rewenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nuddea, M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, T M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Meinam, M. Marittima & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
FOR DURBAN
Karoa, M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fusijama, L T Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Heima Maru (Boats) 16-5-31.
Indira 16-5-31.
Irrawadi 16-5-31.
Laxmi 16-5-31.
Vita 16-5-31.
Saraswati 18-5-31.
Uhenfels 16-5-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 18.
For London S S "Malwa":—100 cwt turmeric K Harjiwan and Co.
For Hamburg S S "Uhenfels":—30 cases sandalwood oil Thos. Cook and Sons, 1000 cwt. joowar T S Thadani and Sons; 39 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.
For Rotterdom:—500 cwt. kardi seed Ralli Bros.
For New York:—83 bales cotton waste. M Narottamdas and Co.
Malwo:—2 bales sheep skin Shamji Mal.
For Passages:—50 bales cotton seed, Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg S S "Trienfels":—65 bales cotton fly L O Vora and Co.; 3000 cwt. linseed, 990 cwt. joowar Ralli Bros.; 60 cwt. picker waste, The National Transport Co. 15 cases dry casings, 1 case sheep guts, A D Meyer.
For Rotterdom:—10791 cwt joowar; 2000 karadi seed, Ralli Bros. 100 cwt. mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co.
For Antwerp:—210 cwt. gum Arabic, D Mavji and Co.; 314 bags cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Burnosaires:—100 cwt. oil seed, K Devchand and Co.
For Marseilles S S "Silverelm":—936 cwt. groundnuts E Virji and Co.
For Trieste S S "Fusijama":—5000 cwt. groundnuts Birla Bros.; 275 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand and Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
For Venice:—2000 cwt. castor seed, 2000 cwt. groundnut, K Devchand and Co.
For Genoa S S "Genova":—55 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.
For Boston S S "Maur":—69 bales wool L B Steadwan; 135 bales wool J Narain and Co.
For New York:—255 cwt. gum karaya; P E Bros.
For Haiphong S S "Meinaur":—1500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 100 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.
For Osaka S S "Borneo Baru":—300 bales cotton raw Japan cotton Tdg. Co.
For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 8000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co.
For Shanghai S S "Mirzapore":—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 4000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 18.
From Liverpool City of Durban, Agents K Nixon and Co:—100 nos. empty cylinders; 575 cases E'-ware 35 cases mineral water; 1790 cases soap; 110 cases cotton piece-goods 50 cases bath bricks; 440 cases glycerin; 22 cases distemper; 59 cases cottons; 700 drums paint; 35 cases turpentine; 31 drums dyes 26 cases creosate oil; 270 drums linseed oil; 250 bundle steep keys; 307 bundle steel bars: 865 bundle steel rivets; 104 bundle tubes.
From Manchester:—110 cases cottons; 70 cases cottons yarn; 49 cases cotton piece-goods; 28 cases machinery; 32 cases soap.
From Marseilles:—120 cases litharge flakes; 195 cases mineral water; 44 cases lead sheets.
From Port Said:—30 cases castor oil 24 cases machinery.
From Manchester S S "Clan Buchanan" Agents J Finlay and Co:—21 cases cotton yarn; 72 cases cotton piece-goods; 48 cases cottons; 230 cases machinery; 87 cases soap; 3000 cases soda ash 95 drums dyes; 109 drums lub.-oil.
From Glasgow:—141 cases machinery; 85 cases whisky; 24 cases E-ware; 225 cases nails; 7000 cases fire-bricks; 403 bundle steel circles; 65 bundle steel joists; 325 dms. coal-pitch.
From New Port:—295 bundle tin-plates; 1241 bundle rounds.
From Swansea:—1742 bundle tin-plates; 126 bundle sheets; 175 bundle plates.

From Liverpool:—1720 cases soap; 225 cases China-clay; 37 cases ropes; 55 cases candles; 100 cases springs; 34 cases bobbins; 265 cases machinery; 195 cases motor car, covers and tyres; 611 drums paint; 242 dhums and 1250 bags chemicals; 40 kegs lead; 250 bundle keys.
From Nogoga S S "Borneo Maru" Agents O S Kaisha Ltd.—100 cases beer, 144 cases shirtings (cotton); 163 cases porcelain-ware.
From Osaka:—85 cases cotton yarn; 174 cases cotton snirtings; 375 cases glass-ware; 250 cases cotton drill; 40 cases canvas shoes, 300 cases metal stand 38 cases cotton piece-goods; 92 cases pipe fittings; 100 cases brass-ware; 58 cases porcelain-ware; 300 kegs lead; 1325 kegs spelter; 263 drums coaltar.
From Kobe:—486 cases strawboards; 137 cases cotton drill; 230 cases cotton shirtings; 140 cases glassware; 136 cases ragon goods; 85 cases camphor; 1150 cases cement; 65 drums chemicals.
From Yokohama:—65 cases rayon piece-goods; 24 cases R. and C. mixed goods; 17 cases raw silk; 10 cases silk goods.
From Los Angeles:—500 bales cotton.
From Hongkong:—1500 bags sugar; 100 bags sugar candy; 74 cases cotton socks; 89 cases preservees.
From Canton:—50 bundle cassia 56 cases rolls nuts; 25 bales raw silk.
From Singapore:—91 bags betelnuts; 1345 bags sago flour; 532 bags rattom; 74 cases damarbater; 83 cases fub benzamin; 556 pieces planks.
From Colombo:—136 bags black tea; 26 bags plumbago.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 18.

Wheat May	3	12	0
Wheat September	3	13	6
Linseed May	6	9	0
Linseed September	6	11	6
Castorseed	6	12	0
Cottonseed	2	4	0
Teelseed	8	2	0
Rapeseed	5	14	0
Mowrahseed	4	12	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Favourable Weather

WEAKNESS IN WALL-STREET.

Bombay, May 18.
On Saturday the New York cotton futures market on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and the weakness of Wall-street. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.40c.
The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.10.

GOOD SPOT SALES.
The Liverpool cotton futures market was weak. Later in the day there was heavy general liquidation which was partly to offset by trade calling and covering by shorts. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 5.16 spot cotton sales amounted to 16,000 bales.
East Indian cotton prices declined 5 points and Egyptian prices closed 3 to 4 points down.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.
On the New York Cotton Exchange this week prices declined owing to the weakness of the Stock market and gradually improving weather.
Delays in farm work and germination are still emphasised, but the preparation of the soil was previously well advanced. According to one authority, planting average sixty-five per cent. completed, as compared with seventy five per cent. at the corresponding time last year.
Opinion regarding reduction acreage now ranger from eight to twelve per cent.
The recent rains have delayed the crop but have improved soil conditions.
A bearish sentiment is still much in evidence, bet the aggressive selling has geen checked by comparatively low prices, coupled with uncertainties about the coming crop. Those who might buy on the price or the possibility of summer crop scares are waiting for a few days of good weather to test the market or for a more settled tone on the Stock Exchange.

PRIVATE CABLES:—
N. Y. July highest 9.55, lowest 9.43—.12.
N. Y. October highest 9.90 (10-12 a.m.), lowest 9.80 (11-58 a.m.)
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—
Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—
"Cotton:— Weather improving. Stocks weak again."
Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod, Liverpool cable:—
"Market depressed and uncertain, no pronounced selling but feeling decidedly bearish."
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
9-50 a.m.: New York cables: Textiles lower dull weak, cotton sagging, pessimistic tone prevailing.

11-41 a.m.: Liverpool: Bombay Continent selling. Sales 16,000 chiefly Russian.
5-31 p.m. New York: Continued long liquidation.
Reuter's cable: New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and the weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool July (expected) 5.05.
Broach J/A (expected) Rs. 179, equal to 4.07.
Difference 98 pts. equal to Rs. 43.
New York July (close) 9.44 —4.72.
Broach J/A (expected Rs. 179, equal to 4.07.
Difference 65 pts. equal to Rs. 29.
Liverpool—New York:
(At N. Y. Close and Liverpool due) July 66, Oct. 54 (American points).

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION
The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement on Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States).
(In bales of 400 lbs. net).
CONSUMPTION.
British India: During March 1931 161,014; during March 1930 160 206; since 1st September 1930 1,117,500; during corresponding period, 1929 1,239,364.
Indian States: During March 1931 27.839; during March 1930 25.405; since 1st September 1930 193 477; during corresponding period, 1929 179,657.
Total: During March 1931 188.853 during March 1930 185,611; since 1st September 1930 1,311,977; during corresponding period 1929 1,419,021.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON.

Adverse Effect On Our Staple Cotton

Bombay, May 18.
There is a good demand for fine mill-made cloth and to cope with this demand many of our mills are using foreign cotton. It is a known fact that India does not produce any cotton suitable for 60's and 80's count, so, Egyptian and African cotton suitable for such purposes is imported. But one fails to understand the importation of American Cotton which is, 7|8" in staple or more resembling our Broach and other staple styles.
The objection to importing foreign cotton is about such styles, which are available in this country.
As a result of such imports, prices of Indian staple cotton have suffered heavily. A few months back the difference between Oomra fine July and Broach fine was about Rs. 35 per candy but owing to imports of American cotton, now the difference is about Rs. 21 per candy. It can be seen that there being no demand for stapled Indian cotton prices are going down.
The only way to stop imports of foreign cotton is to produce more staple cotton in this country. But when prices are unduly low owing to free imports, who will venture to grow staple cotton?
It may be stated that the yield per acre of staple cotton is less than short staple cotton, and hence costly. Moreover Indian Cotton arriving in Bombay is taxed while foreign cotton imports are not taxed at all.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, May 18.
Casterseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/14 Closing Rs. 33/
Casterseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/11/6 Highest Rs. 33/13 Lowest Rs. 33/8 Closing 33/12
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/6 Closing Rs. 30/8
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 31/11 Lowest Rs. 31/ 8/6 Closing Rs. 31/14.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 18.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

16-5-31		This year
Khandesh		315,019
Central India	668	314.376
Barsi and Nagar	112	163.351
Hyderabad-Gaorani	98	81,592
Berar	843	561.127
Central Provinces	511	358 822
Total Oomras	2,232	1,794,287
Dhollera	650	185 021
N.-W. Provinces		88,530
Rajputana	167	40.923
Sind-Punjab	34	112,943
Broach	1.895	276 549
Coompta & Dharwar	318	56 776
Westerns-Northerns	224	28,571
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		23.537
Persian		212
American		79 017
Egyptian & African	1.966	233,222
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		185
Total	7,486	2,919,802

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 18.
1st Sept. to 14th May
In full-pressed Bales.

16-5-31		This year
Europe	560	496 923
Japan & China	4,600	1,380 [illegible]
Coast Ports		17,339
Up-country by Rail		153,293
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		41,993
Total	5,,160	2,089,641

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 18.

	Bales.
Central India	668
Barsi/Nugger	122
Hyderabad/Gaorani	98
Berar	843
Dhollera	650
Rajputana	167
Sind-Punjab	34
Broach	1,895
Compta/Dharwar	318
Westerns/Northerns	224
Egyptians	841
East Africans	1,125
Cotton	7,486 Cwts.
Wheat	1,187
Linseed	6,541
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	26
Gingellyseeds	9
Poppyseed	2
Groundnuts	8,408
Castorseeds	5,011
Rice	7,843
Myrabollams	1,893
Cottonseeds	7,578
Gram	135
Joowar	5,002
Barley	221
Bajree	1,098 Tons.
Coal	2,027

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 18.
Following a further decline of 11 points in New York futures, our market was due to open at Rs. 179 for Broach J./A. delivery. The market opened firm at Rs. 181/4 as the feeling in our market is for an upward reaction. At the opening there was scattered selling which relapsed prices to Rs. 180/4. However bear operators supported the market by covering a position of their floating short interest which hardened prices to Rs. 181/4. The market remained steady at this level and rates improved to Rs. 181|12. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points on parity with previous New York close, but being influenced with favourable weather, opened quiet at a decline of 6 points. This had a weakening effect on our market. Later on reports of better Liverpool hardened prices to Rs. 182/8 but increased selling from commission houses at the close caused a decline. Rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A./M.	176
Broach J./A.	175/8
New Broach A./M.	180/8
Oomra May	196/4
Oomra July	157
New Oomra D./J.	145/8
Bengal May	145/8
Bengal July	144

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 18.

May	135.80+3.00
August	127.40+1.10
Novemer	122.30+1.30

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, May 18.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	300	44,900
Bengal May	900	4,100
Oomra	2,600	6,400

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 18.
100 G. G. Kesha Dhamangaon 164
56 Toyo Poddar Sugaipur 174
100 G G Kesha Dhamgaon 15 on to Oomra
100 Do. Kapadvanj 180 1/2
107 Ital India Khandwa 160
600 Bussan & Co. Manavadar 177
100 Ital India Arvi 167
200 Volkart Bros. Jamner 155 3/4
100 Do. Sindhurni 155 3/4
100 Virji Ladha Kalajin 172
100 Do. Do 173
100 P. Crystal & Co Palej 177 1/2
50 A. Damodar Veravai 159 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 18.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sind-Punjab Fine	150
Sind-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	145
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	155
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	165
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	175
Broach Fine	175
Broach F.G.	170
Westerns M.G.	245
Compta Good	225
Jinja	290
Busoga	395

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 18.
Ex-Godown.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 377/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 67/ per ton.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains.

Arrivals at the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Punjab-Bombay Express	5	50
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	30
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	3	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	40
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives	9	15

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY, 19, 1931.

MUSLIM MASSES V. MUSLIM SELF-SEEKERS.

What Bengal Wants.

OVERWHELMING CASE FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

We give below extracts from a manifesto issued by prominent Muslim lawyers. It would be interesting to note that the prominent signatories have hitherto been opposed to the system of Joint Electorate.

"We are of opinion that the retention of separate electorate in Bengal will perpetuate the political wakness of Muslims in the largest Muslim province in India. We are equally convinced that the hopes for the liberation of the masses from the economic bondage of the classes who exploit them will never be realised until the masses of Hindus and the Muslims, whom we have divided into watertight compartments are able to join their forces in a common electorate.

CONDITIONS FOR JOINT ELECTORATE.

It follows from our point of view that joint electorate will be of little benefit, unless it is accompanied by the enfranchisement of the masses and the sweeping away of all special electorates and other anachronism from the constitution, and unless at the same time those political and communal issues which have marred the peace of the country and distracted the energy of its people is settled beforehand and the ground is cleared for national reconstruction on a foundation of toleration, justice, and equal prosperity for all classes and communities. Our acceptance of joint electorate is therefore conditional upon four things.

(1) Extension of franchise to the entire adult population; (2) Equality of representation in the sense that all constituencies, whether urban or rural, should each have the same number of population; (3) Reasonable facilities for the exercise of franchise by the female electors, who under the social conditions prevailing among the Muslims can only vote by proxy; (4) And lastly the division of public employments among all communities according to the weight of their population, with a view to restore their confidence and give them a sense of security under the administration. In recruiting for services no difficulty may be experienced in applying a rule of division according to the weight of population; but experience has shown that whenever the appointments are made to individual posts no rule is strong enough against nepotism, family or professional influence, and sometimes even communal bias. To guard against similar abuses in future we insist upon a rule that in all such appointments a Muslim should always succeed a Hindu and vice versa and this rule should be rigorously followed for a period of at least 15 years, until there will be a proper balance of communities in every branch of administration.

REAL FACTS ABOUT BENGAL.

The objection to joint electorate comes principally from the propertied classes, who point out that in a joint electorate the Hindus will sweep the poll on account of their wealth and influence. Such objection ignores the real facts of the situation and has its origin in the narrow outlook of these classes. Owing to the greater concentration of Hindu population in portions of W. Bengal, the Hindu majority is limited to 9 districts (excluding Darjeeling and Chittagong Hill Tracts) while the Muslims are in the majority in 13 districts and in four the Muslim population slightly preponderates. The significance of this will be better understood if we state that the population of the districts where the Hindus are in the majority (including Darjeeling and Chittagong Hill Tracts) is 120 lakhs, while the population of the districts where the Muslims are in the majority of over 60 p.c. is 286 lakhs and in neutral districts where the Muslim majority is less than 60 p.c. the population is 55 lakhs. It means this: that even if the Hindus will succeed in capturing every constituency where the Muslim majority is less than 60 p.c. the proportion of Hindus and Muslims in the Council will be 40 to 60.

60 P.C. ASSURED.

This alone will give a distinct advantage to the Muslims far in excess of their numbers. Secondly the fact should not be overlooked that the Hindus to be equal to the Muslims and more so to be in the majority will have to win the confidence of a large number of constituencies where the Muslims will be in a majority of over 60 p.c. This will at least ensure toleration and respects for the Muslim opinion in the ranks of the Hindu politicians. But there is no reason to suppose that under joint electorate the representation of the Muslims will be less than 60 p.c.; and it is conceivable that they will get much more. Those of us who have any experience of rural election know very well that a little agitation is all that is necessary in most places to undo the influence of Hindu zamindars and money-lenders.

Experience of Local Board elections has shown conclusively that wherever there has been a little co-ordination among the Muslims they have succeeded in carrying almost all the elections. The Moslems find it no more difficult to sweep the polls in Moslem districts, than the Hindus find it in their own. This we are convinced is only a temporary phase and will be followed by a new orientation of policies and new alignment of parties, when the masses will begin to realise their real interest.

INVALUABLE FOR MASSES.

From the point of view, of masses the case for joint electorate is simply overwhelming. The so-called Hindu majority in W. Bengal consists mostly of agricultural and depressed classes whose economic interest is in every respect identical with that of the Muslims. When the Muslim masses of E. Bengal will join hands with the Hindu masses of W. Bengal under capable leaderships a new era of prosperity and enlightened Government will begin for both. The people will inherit the Government; they will forge the instruments of their progress even by their own hands; they will sweep away all the retrograde and confiscatory legislations of the last century and quarter, culminating in the Tenancy Amendment Act of 1929; they will bring prosperity to agriculture; they will implement measures to relieve poverty and indebtedness and bring health, education and contentment to the people—things which during the regime of the zaminders are seldom attended or done. It is not our business in politics to provide careers for the Muslim place hunters who have no conception of public service, but how to bring prosperity and well-being to the millions of Muslims who represent the submerged masses. We frankly confess that we have no other aim in politics.

SEPARATISM BENEFITS SELF-SEEKERS.

Let no one imagine that what matters in politics is the privilege of returning a few members to the Council even though they may turn out to be nothing better than hewers of wood and drawers of water to the most ignorant and corrupt ministers. That which is essential for success in politics is the capacity for organized and collective actions by large bodies of men who know how to enforce their will in the government of the country. Look at the Congress. It has grown into power by organization and not by counting heads in the legislatures. Has separate electorate helped to organize the Muslims? On the contrary by creating a false sense of security it has taken away the chief incentive to political organization among them. The only people it has benefited are the zamindars whose sole ambition in politics is to win office or honour for themselves but to the masses it has brought neither happiness nor strength. An ordinary landowner has been known to spend 40 thousand rupees in an election but how many of his class have spent even 40 rupees to educate the public opinion? So long as the doors of the Government House will be open to them their only ambition will be how to enter the Council. Rather than accept a little risk for themselves in the joint electorate these men are deliberately preparing to sacrifice their community by reducing it to an ineffective majority and if necessary even to minority.

WANTED ORGANISATION.

The task of organisation must be taken into hand sooner or later. You must be organised whether your organisation will be of the Muslims alone or of the peasants and workers. So long as you have the inferiority complex of separate electorate you will never learn to be strong. If separate electorate is necessary because you are weak, it will be still more necessary under the artificial conditions you are trying to set up which will deaden your faculties and paralyse your strength. If you want to break this vicious circle and regain your full stature among the nations you must throw yourselves into the rough and tumble of joint electorate where the odds are entirely in your favour, if you know how to utilise them.

RESERVATION OPPOSED.

As regards the principle of reservation we totally reject it as thoroughly unsound both on principle and from the point of view of expediency. We doubt whether the advocates of reservation have explored the full implications of their theory. The utmost that may be said in favour of reservation is that a Hindu majority which will, if left to its choice, return none but Hindus, may by this means be compelled to vote for certain numbers of Muslim candidates. But by no stretch of language can such Moslems be called the representatives of the Moslems. The probabilities are that whenever the majority is so intolerant it will give its suffrage to a disreputable Muslim who has been disowned by his own community. This will be worse than no representation. Secondly we object to reservation on the ground that it will stand in the way of the growth of civic sense in the people. Every encouragement should be given to the electors to vote for the best candidates, irrespective of his community.

OTHER PROVINCES.

We say nothing about the Muslim minority provinces where the conditions are entirely distinct from our own. Recent happenings have further complicated the political situation and deepened the mutual distrust between the communities in some of them. If we are asked however to give our opinion whether joint electorate should be introduced in those provinces our reply will be emphatically no, unless the Muslims of those provinces will be prepared for it. Nor do we say anything with respect to the electorates for the Assembly until more definite data are available about the constitution of that body."

Nurul Huq Chowdhury, Advocate, High Court and ex-M. L.C.
Syed Nousher Ali, Advocate, M. L.C., Chairman, District Board, Jessore.
S. M. Atiqulla, Advocate, ex-M.L.C.
Asaduz-Zaman, Advocate (Khan Bahadur).
Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, Advocate.
Lulf-e-Ali, Barrister-at-Law.

LANCASHIRE MISTAKEN

Truce Does Not Mean Dumping Of Britsh Goods.

MR. SEN GUPTA ON DELHI AGREEMENT.

MADRAS, May 18.

Mr. Sen Gupta, who arrived here on Sunday afternoon at the conclusion of his South India tour, addressed a public meeting at Tilak Ghat, Mr. S. Satyamurti presiding. Mr. Sen Gupta after explaining the implication of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, referred to the protest of Lancashire, and said Lancashire was mistaken in hoping that the conclusion of Truce would enable her to dump some of her goods on India. It was wrong to imagine so, as almost the first thing that the Swaraj Government would do was either to put a high taric wall or legislative prohibition on the entry of all foreign cloth into the country. Similarly the Swaraj Government would pass a prohibition Law banning an liquor whether foreign or indigenous.

Mr. Sen Gupta left for Calcutta by steamer to-day.—A.P.

"A Pure Invention."

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Passfield, interviewed by Reuter, described the report that he will retire from the Colonial Secretaryship at the end of the present session as a "pure invention."—Reuter.

PROPOSED AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION.

French Case Against It.

BRIAND'S MONUMENTAL MEMO: TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, May 16.

Geneva.—M. Briand, who is taking a day's rest, has given the people of Geneva a busy day by issuing a monumental memorandum addressed to the Council of the League of Nations, explaining the French case against the proposed Austro-German Customs Union. He says that Austria and Germany have confronted Europe with the accomplished fact which is a negation of the principles of peace. After arguing the legal position, the memorandum discusses whether the spirit and methods of the Agresement accord with the principles of the proposed European Union and the League Covenant, and asserts that the economic independence of Austria is still compromised and that without economic independence her politicall nndependence must also be compromised. The memorandum suggests that Germany will eventually completely absorb Austria.

Germans are already preparing a counterblast. The view here is that the matter will be referred to the Hague Court.—Reuter.

KAYE DON'S ATTEMPT TO BEAT HIS OWN RECORD.

Decides To Execute Modifications In "Miss England II."

LONDON, May 18.

Gardone.—Kaye Don who has been attempting to improve upon his own record of 193.49 miles an hour in "Miss England II" on Lake Garda, abandoned trials for the month after unsuccessful efforts during which he reached a speed exceeding 100 miles per hour. Kaye Don has decided that Miss England II should undergo certain modifications before attacking the record again. —Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO COL. MORSHEAD?

Pony Returns Riderless

MYMYO, May 17.

Colonel H. T. Morshead, Director, Burma Circle of Survey of India, went riding in the morning. At 8 a.m. the pony returned riderless with bloodstains. Search parties are out, but no trace of the Colonel has been found till seven this evening.—A.P.

BODY FOUND.

Col. H. T. Morrenhead's body has been found and brought to hospital this morning.—A.P.

BORN WITHOUT PUPILS

SCIENCE GIVES SIGHT TO YOUTH.

A miracle of modern science has resulted in giving sight through a remarkable operation by an eminent eye surgeon, Dr. G. H. Moore of Philadelphia to a 22-year-old youth who was born without any pupils. He will be, however, unable to see as readily as normal persons, until he becomes accustomed to seeing things, the doctor explained.

The youth, who was able to cast his eye upon the world for the first time since his birth, was astonished to see how differently everything appeared from what he had imagined.—"Japan Times."

AUSTRO-GERMAN DETERMINATION.

LONDON, May 18.

Geneva.—At midnight the German delegation announced Austro-German determination to persevere in the Customs Union despite French arguments. The delegation insisted that the Union would not in least avect Austria's political independence.—Reuter.

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES IN JAPAN

Outbreaks Raging For 10 Days Unsubdued

HEAVY CASUALTIES: MANY TRAMPLED TO DEATH IN STAMPEDE

LONDON, May 16.

Tokio.—An amazing epidemic of fires in Japan, which has caused a widespread loss of life, and gutted thousands of buildings, including hotels, theatres and cinemas during the past ten days is still raging. During the week-end four disastrous outbreaks were reported, the last two occurring to-day in different parts of the country, and resulting in the death of fourteen while over 200 were injured. The worst outbreak to-day was at a cinema at Kanekomachi where fourteen people were burnt to death as the result of a panic following the alarm of fire in the projection room. Many were trampled on in a frantic rush for exits and left to perish in flames. —Reuter.

PICKETING IN HUBLI

Foreign Cloth Dealers Come To Terms

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 16.

The local Swadeshi Prachar Committee has recently found out that three of the dealers who had given pledges of not importing yarn or cloth of banned and foreign mills have not honoured their pledge. Steps were immediately taken to get the same picketed. The merchants have come to an agreement and consented to seal the unsold portion of the yarn or cloth which they imported in contravention of their pledges. The have consented not to import any such yarn or cloth any further. The volunteers are conducting themselves very peacefully inspite of beatings administrered yesterday at one of the picketed merchants' shops.

SMACKING OF VANDALISM.

Move To Change And Improve National Flag.

(BL MAIL.)

MADRAS, May 16.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, in the course of a communication to the press says:—

"Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramiah as convenor of the Committee appointed by the Working Committee, has asked me for suggestions for changing and improving the National Flag. I have written to him strongly deprecating the attempt to meddle with the flag. A national flag grows by convention and sentiment. For ten years and more the Flag has represented the self-respect and honour of the nation. In its name and for its sake hundreds have suffered. Any attempt at interferance with it smacks of vandalism.—A.P.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OUTBURST

Liberal Leader's Condemnation

LONDON, May 15.

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Buxton, referred to Mr. Churchill's speech in the Commons and said he appeared to have forgotten every syllable of the Liberalism he had learned in the earlier years. The speech was mischievous to the last degree but what was significant was the volume of cheers with which it was greeted by many Conservatives. They could not be sure Conservatism in power would carry out an Indian policy acceptable to Liberals. There was no compact between the Liberals and Government, but consultation on the methods carrying out common purposes which was common sense.—"Hindu Special Cable".

WELCOME TO M. C. C.

NEW DELHI, May 17.

The Cricket Board of Control in India gives the names of several Cricket associations which have approved of an invitation being extended to the M.C.C. to send a touring team to India this cold weather and have assured the Board that unless anything untoward occurs they would receive a hearty welcome.—A.P.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY IN BERAR.

Gains In Strength.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 14.

After waiting long to receive a lead from Gains M Muslim leaders of Berar some Mussalmans of Khamgaon have come forward with courage and firm determination to organise themselves for the struggle of India's Freedom. They have recently formed the Nationalist Muslim Party to follow Dr. Ansari in his creed as well as principles. The Party contains seven members in its executive Body of which Messrs Abdul Latiff and Sujat Khan are president and secretary respectively. Meetings of Mussalmans holding nationalews are convened every week and they try their best to advocate their views and advance the constructive programme of the Congress.

LUCKNOW RESOLUTIONS ACCEPTED.

Similarly, vigorous propaganda is being made amongst Mussalmans to accept the creed of nonviolence for achieving Complete Independence by peaceful and legitimate means. Strong efforts for creating a feeling of unity in sister communities are also made: and several resolutions in different meetnigs advocating the National cause were passed. Mr. Abbas Ali was sent as a delegate to the National Muslim Conference at Lucknow, and the resolutions carried by the said Conference are also accepted and confirmed in a meeting of the Party held on 3rd May at Khamgaon. A special resolution was passed to give full support to the move of joint electorates and to participate in the Congress activities.

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP.

Looking at this progress of the National Mussalmans, the old communalist Mussalmans are also moving with right earnest to obstruct the progress of the new party and to promote safeguard for minority communities; but are receiving no success. On the other hand the members of the Nationalist Muslim Party are taking vows to abolish such sort of injurious communal feeling from Muslim minds and follow the right path of love and mutual trust between different communities in the interest of the country and religion. Every weekly meeting adds to the membership roll of the party.

SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN NAVSARI.

Praja Mandal To Start Picketing?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, May 16.

It is about two months since Mahatmaji visited Navsari, and refused to accept an address and a purse from the Vepary Mahr Mandal, as he had learnt that the Navsari cloth merchants were dealing in foreign cloth. Since then there was a favourable change in the situation. Now again foreign cloth is being imported and sold without any restraint. Last year there was severe picketing only on liquor shops which were owned by Parsis, but the Praja Mandal is thinking of picketing Hindu foreign cloth and Parsi liquor shops also.

SCOUTER DAVAR.

Scouter Davar and his companion Mr. Gustav visited Navsari this week. There was a difference of opinion whether they ought to be given fitting reception from the Parsi Sporting community or from the Zoroastrian Phy. Cultural League. Eventually after consultation for three days a meeting of the League was called but owing to the want of quorum, its president, Dr. P. Mehta, took the sanction of the members of the League by circular, and they decided to take out a procession in their honour and to present a purse to Mr Davar. Unfortunately there were only about two dozen people in the procession and a purse of a paltry sum of Rs. 175 was presented. This was the result of faulty leadership of the movement which otherwise would have turned out very successfully. Mr. Davar was given a gold medal by a Parsi Charitable Institution whereas Mr. Gustav was presented with a small gold medal from Seth Hormasji Gotlaseth. That it was a blunder to keep other communities out of this movement is the belief of many local leaders.

PARSI SPORTS CLUB.

The Tata Bungalow situated in the well-known Tata Bag has been given for use as a Parsi sports club by the Trustees of the Charity Fund of late Sir Ratan Tata and a sum of Rs. 50 is given every month by the trustees of the late Bai Hirabai Tata, as a result of which the Tata Sports Club has come into existence. 13th instant was the second anniversary day of the Club. There was a mixed gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and a dinner was held at which Scouter Davar and Austrian Mr. Gustav were the guests. There were many speakers at the dinner. Sirdar Gajjar replying to the ladies' toast regretted the continued absence of the ladies in the club though there were two days for the ladies in a week.

FANS FOR EUROPEAN CONVICTS.

But None For Indians!

A PEEP INTO U. P. JAIL ADMINISTRATION

Hot weather being at its height, reports of the jail authorities in the United Provinces providing fan facilities to European and Anglo-Indian convicts only and not to the Indian convicts is agitating considerably the mind of Pandit Venkatesh Narain Tivari, former member of the Servants of India Society and United Provinces Legislative Council, who himself had been for several months in Lucknow jail in connection with the civil disobedience movement, says the Allahabad correspondent of "Hindustan Times."

In an interview with representative of the "Hindustan Times", Pandit Venkatesh Narain Tivari said that formerly European and Anglo-Indian convicts used to be allowed pull fans and Indian convicts were employed to pull them. This practice gave rise to an agitation, which resulted in the authorities giving up practice of employing Indian convicts to pull fans and coolies from outside were engaged for the purpose.

In February last year, Government announced alteration in the jail regulations under which prisoners were classified into three divisions and it was then expected that with classification of prisoners, the practice of racial discrimination would disappear altogether. At that time Mr. Tivary said there were 4 "A" class Indian prisoners in Naini Central Jail Allahabad and they were given fan facilities which used to be the privilege of the European and Anglo-Indian convicts only before but that privilege was not extended to the Indian prisoners of other classes although "B" class European and Anglo-Indian convicts continued to enjoy it.

Mr. Tivari had knowledge of the above facts from his own experiences as a non-official visitor of the Allahabad jails. Later, he himself was convicted when he noticed that in Lucknow Jail, no, Indian convict, not even one put in class "A" was allowed the privilege in question and enquiries made by him revealed that with the exception of Naini Central Jail where "A", class Indian prisoners were allowed fans, in no jail in the United Provinces Indian prisoners were given that privilege and no change was effected in that direction in the practice existing prior to the promulgation of regulations classifying the prisoners into three divisions. Such was the state of affairs noticed by Mr. Tivary in last hot weather and he asserted the same story was being repeated in the year 1931.

Mr. Tivary averred that when the Government of India announced classification of prisoners, it was stated that thereafter there would be no racial discrimination in the treatment of Indians as compared with the Europeans and Anglo-Indian convicts. "It therefore pains me to find that the Inspector-General of Prisons in United Provinces still persists in perpetuating the old policy of "racial discrimination."

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